# Beautiful New

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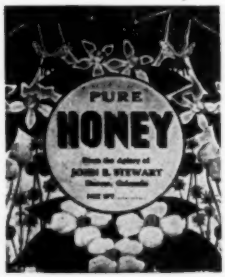


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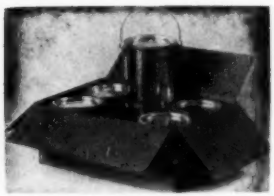

# Fall Price List

Fall Price List—Glass jars, pails, cans, shipping cases, wrappers for comb honey, window cartons, extracting equipment, tools and honey handling accessories. All the things you want to get your honey ready for market and off the hives.

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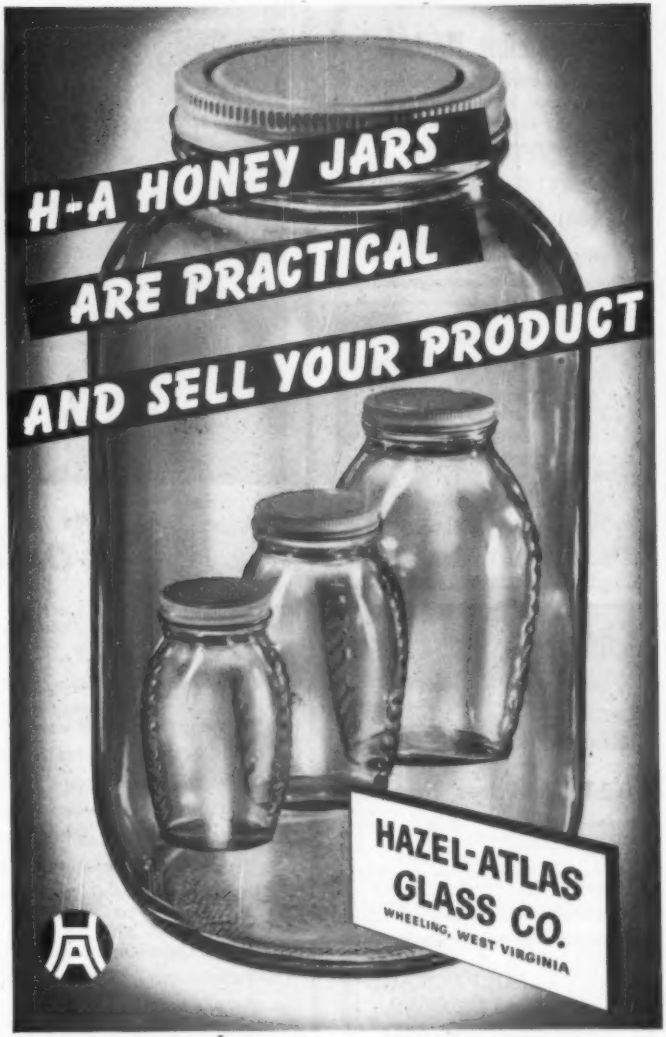


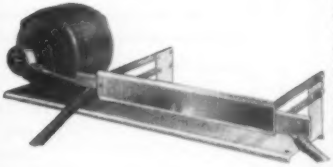

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**If you wish to buy or sell, use American Bee Journal ads**

The golden glory of the wild sunflower is attractive to bees and much pollen and nectar is found in its blooms. (Photo by Paul Hadley).

# Contents

| | |
|---|---|
| Editorial | 442, 447, 453 |
| A Wintering Potpourri | 438 |
| New Developments in Marketing in Saskatchewan — Percy H. Wright | 441 |
| Do We Value Our Own Honey?—W. F. Matthes | 443 |
| N. E. Miller, 1873-1940. Part II—Kent Pellett | 444 |
| Advice to Beginners—Frank E. McLaughlin | 446 |
| Tucson Conference, October 24-25-26—Beverley E. Brink | 448 |
| Parathion versus Bees in the Citrus Grove—Frank A. Robinson | 450 |
| The Use of Honey in the Feeding of the Child—D. C. Jarvis, M. D. | 452 |
| Let's Collect Honeypots—Robert B. Willson | 454 |
| The Cover Winner | 456 |
| The Break Page Winner | 457 |
| The Federation | 463 |
| American Honey Institute | 464 |
| All Around the Bee Yard—G. H. Cale | 466 |
| Previews and Events | 468 |
| Postscript—Frank C. Pellett | 472 |
| Crop and Market—M. G. Dadant | 473 |

Volume 90, No. 10 October, 1950

**The American Bee Journal**

HAMILTON, ILLINOIS

Editor—G. H. Cale

Associate Editors—M. G. Dadant, Frank C. Pellett, Roy A. Grout

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The globular flower heads of the garden leek contain hundreds of tiny blooms. Although members of the onion family are not supposed to be attractive to bees, they have been seen working these flowers. (Photo by Paul Hadley).

# Ad Index


Aeppler Co., C. W. ..... 461, 473
American Bee Journal ..... 462
American Rabbit Journal ..... 474
Beekeepers Magazine ..... 474
Bessonet Bee Co. ..... 459
Blue Bonnet Apiaries ..... 474
Bordelon Apiaries, B. J. ..... 437
Bordelon Apiaries, E. J. ..... 435
Calvert Apiaries ..... 474
Canadian Bee Journal ..... 437
Coffey Apiaries ..... 435
Cuprinol Div. Darworth, Inc. ..... 458
Dadant & Sons ..... Inside front cover, 459, 470, 474.
Davis, Thos. S. ..... 436
Ellison & Sons, C. G. ..... 435
Evans, C. W. ..... 467
Flory, J. E. ..... 461
Forehand & Sons, W. J. ..... 467
Foster Apiaries ..... 437
Garon Bee Co. ..... 458
Girardeau Apiaries ..... 459
Haarmann, Harry M. ..... 474
Hale Pub. Co. ..... 458
Hann, Albert G. ..... 467
Harper, Carlus T. ..... 474
Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. ..... 435
Hogg, John C. ..... 459
Honey Sales Co. ..... 436
Hummer & Sons, Geo. A. ..... 458
Hutchison Mfg. Co. ..... 474
Jackson Apiaries ..... 436
Jensen's Apiaries ..... 459
Johnson Co., Carl E. ..... 436
Kelley Co., Walter T. ..... 458, Inside back cover.
Koehnen's Apiaries ..... 437
Lewis Co., G. B. ..... Inside back cover
Little & Moore Apiaries ..... 474
Lotz Co., August ..... 462
Marshfield Mfg. Co. ..... 462
McCord Mfg. Co. ..... 435
McVay, J. F. ..... 459
Michigan Bee & Farm Supply Co. ..... 459
Modern Beekeeping ..... 459
Morrison, F. E. ..... 461
Muth Co., F. W. ..... 437
Neises Co. ..... 462
Plant, W. E. ..... 437
Puett Co. ..... 436
Rich Honey Farms ..... 458
Root Co., A. I. ..... 436, Back cover
Root Co. of Iowa, A. I. ..... 467
Roseview Gardens & Apiaries ..... 458
Rossman & Long ..... 471
Rusch & Son Co., A. H. ..... 435
Shackelford, John S. ..... 435
Spears' Apiaries ..... 461
Standard Rabbit & Pet Journal ..... 458
Stoller Honey Farms ..... 459
Stover Apiaries ..... 470
Sunkist Bee Co. ..... 437
Superior Honey Co. ..... 471
Taylor Apiaries ..... 458
Victor Apiaries ..... 459
Walker, Eugene ..... 459
Weaver Apiaries ..... 436
Weaver, Howard ..... 459
West, M. C. ..... 458
Western Canada Beekeeper ..... 474
White Pine Bee Farms ..... 474
Wicht Apiaries ..... 467
Winslett, D. T. ..... 435
Wixson, Roscoe F. ..... 474
Woodman Co., A. G. ..... 435
York Bee Co. ..... 458

A Swedish "Svea" bee yard, showing winter packing. Photo by Josef Krysander, Motala, Sweden.

(Below) A different color of paint identifies overwintering nucs.

# A Wintering Potpourri

**Here are three good ideas on wintering from three different parts of the country. Take your pick—the idea on wintering nuclei is especially good. We use this method to replace losses in the spring.**

## TRY SOMETHING NEW

**by Harry T. Starnes**

FOR this experiment, use a standard 10-frame hive body, 7/8" hole in handhold, bottom entrance closed. Place two brood combs along each sidewall. Now, place two frames of honey inside of each of these, making six combs. When cool winter weather is due in your estimation, add a frame of honey with queen and all the bees which can adhere, in the center of the remaining space. Close the hive. I have wintered one frame of bees in this manner four times with success. Take a look at the nucleus occasionally. The bees seem to remain active all winter and consume very little honey. They often form "ropes" to the side combs as if to start wax formation. Many bees run about on the outside of the cluster, acting like hogs trying to get up to a crowded hog-trough. Very few bees are lost, as none are trapped between the side combs. It works nicely here, although old-timers say that about six frames of bees and honey are the minimum for winter cluster.

Someone should try this test farther north. Emerson, our philosopher, said, "Every excess causes a defect, every defect an excess . . . . Every faculty which is a receiver of pleasure has an equal penalty put on its abuse . . . . With every influx of light comes new danger . . . . There is a crack in everything God has made. It would seem there is always this vindictive circumstance stealing in at unawares . . . . this back-stroke, this kick of the gun, certifying that the law is fatal; that in nature nothing can be given, all things are sold." If we recall that Emerson warned us that "the doctrine of compensation is not the doctrine of indifferency," perhaps beekeepers can begin to walk with confidence along the tightrope of this atomic age.

Many claim that bees are cold-blooded, a term which is very hazy in meaning, for the blood does not produce heat. The great dinosaurs held sway for over 300 million years, during the period when there were no seasons. When the seasons came to earth, the cold-blooded dinosaurs perished, and the tiny marsupials gained control; and the honey bee developed the mechanism of the cluster. Can we really say bees are cold-blooded, when they have developed a substitute for the constant-temperature feature of the higher animals? Now, if Emerson was right in his analysis—, should we look for the "crack" in the clustering mechanism? Perhaps that is what we shall find—that the mechanism is not perfect. The experiment which I have outlined, leads me to guess that there is a defect in the mechanism. What do you think?

Try this experiment, and let me know whether you are of the opinion that there is a defect in the colony clustering mechanism. It may take some time for the experiment stations to agree on the electric hive, for a few over here are just getting ready to go to work on it. Experimenting is difficult business. One of our most brilliant men says that there is a "cussedness" in nature which makes it very difficult to control the factors of an experiment. I agree with this scientist unreservedly. The investigations of Mr. Arnold Toynbee seem to show that civilizations are destroyed when they become "static," or lose the ability to experiment and learn. A few have criticized E. L. Sechrist for saying bees split atoms. I suppose he knew he had "something" and perhaps he became too enthusiastic. So I say, general call, come on boys—, pull up a bee magazine, and let's "split a nuc together!" At least, the time is here, when, if we can't agree to split together, we shall fall together!

——— Indiana.

## WANT TO WINTER NUCS?

**by Milton H. Stricker**

THOUGH it has been my habit to rail against the wintering of small units, it is possible to winter very small colonies, and in some cases if you have extra queens that are worth saving, they may be reservoired over strong colonies.

November is the proper month for this job in this state since flights are now becoming restricted, bees are becoming more settled for winter and there is now less danger of robbing than in the previous month. Two or more small clusters of bees, each with a queen, may be wintered over a queen-right colony and usually it is possible to winter practically all of these "nucs" even though their individual clusters often contain only a double handful of bees.

Partition a ten-frame hive body lengthwise so it will contain four standard frames upon each side. The partition can be made of celotex, homosote, wood or a single thickness of fine screen. Personally I prefer a double thickness of ⅛ inch screening.

Select a day when bees are not flying much and remove the cover and inner cover from your best colony. By best, I mean the one with largest cluster of bees, most stores, and your best stock, because this will have the best chance of wintering. Needless to say, your wintering of these nucs will be a complete failure if you are unable to winter the parent colony, since this will supply heat and colony morale for the smaller units to be placed upon the top of this strong colony.

In place of the inner cover, use two thicknesses of fine mesh wire (⅛ inch or smaller), being sure the wires are held more than ⅜ of an inch apart at all points. It is important that bees are not able to contact each other between the isolated sections. Then place the partitioned ten-frame body in its place as a third story and fill each section with bees and honey.

In filling the partitioned halves, remember that there is not much room, but the more bees you can include in each section, the better chance of wintering you may have. Yet at the same time too many bees in the limited space can cause suffocation. To do this job best, take two completely filled frames of honey and place both in one upstairs section, then take two frames of bees including the queen from your "nuc." If these contain some sealed brood, well and good, and if these two frames contain a maximum amount of honey, better yet. Then shake a few extra bees in for luck and cover the section with oilcloth, smooth side down. Fill the other section in the same manner and cover with oilcloth. Then place metal cover in position and be sure top cover is fastened securely.

Obviously the inner cover with its easily warped wood would chance the mingling of the bees, so the oilcloth "quilt" is substituted.

If this is a newly made queen reservoir, the holes may be bored for entrances the next day after the bees have become acclimated to their new abode. These entrance holes should be drilled on opposite sides of the body, high up near the cover. If it is preferred, entrance holes may be tunneled under the oilcloth rather than deface the body with holes.

If the colony faces the south, the holes may be drilled one in the south end and the other in the west side. This will give the two most sunny exposures and if the holes are drilled or entrances are made after the "nucs" are in position, be positive that no "drill splinters" are left in the way of normal egress.

If colonies have an excess of unsealed brood at the time these nuc reservoirs are made, two frames of brood, including eggs, may be placed in each section and a caged queen may be introduced. This has worked successfully for me with only one failure.

This failure resulted from a tiny hole in a partition, causing the bees to unite with one queen, and killing the other. Now to eliminate this, I recheck all warped equipment before stocking the reservoir, making minor repairs, checking wires for holes.

Failure might also result from too little honey or pollen and a "peek" should be taken the first warm day in February. If found necessary, frames of honey (preferably those containing some pollen) can be added, or in place of honey, Fuller candy is a satisfactory feed.

Having these queens in spring when I need them is worth the time and honey expended to winter them. Results have been so good that the reservoirs are now a standard part of my beekeeping system. Painting these pieces of equipment a color that contrasts with the rest of your equipment facilitates checking and tending.

——— New Jersey.

(Please turn to next page)

## WINTERING BEES IN MINNESOTA

by E. F. Bea

CONDITIONS in Minnesota vary from year to year and we may have an "Iowa" winter one year and the next may be extremely severe. Twenty to thirty degrees below zero is quite common during our severe winters and when little or no snow falls during such weather the bees must be in strong condition to survive. The writer has known of locations where the bees had no cleansing flight from the latter part of November until the first part of March, and he also lost about twenty per cent of his bees, largely due to the failure of obtaining a cleansing flight, with some Nosema detected in some of the dead colonies.

Wintering preparations, in the opinion of the writer, should commence during the fore portion of the main honeyflow. This, in this area, is about the first week in July. At this time brood is raised above the excluder (yes, I use them) and combs which contain an abundance of pollen are selected and placed in a hive body. This body is placed above the excluder and marked so that it can be easily identified later on in the season. As the brood hatches out this food chamber is rapidly filled with the nicest white clover or basswood honey and sealed over and properly ripened. It stays on the hive all summer and is left there until the main honeyflow is over. After that it may be placed over the brood nest, below the excluder so the bees can arrange the stores to suit their wishes. Having this full super of best grade honey and pollen is one of the requirements for good wintering. It must, however be put on top, not under the summer brood chamber, for we want the cluster below this storehouse of food during the latter part of the summer and early fall.

If we would ask ten of the large Minnesota producers how they pack we would get just about ten different methods of packing. A few dropped away from packing, using the excuse that the expense did not warrant the difference in results, however a number of the latter are again starting to pack, cover or protect in some fashion. One method of protection which seems to be gaining favor in Minnesota is as follows: Colonies are prepared in two-story hives with an abundance of food and

A yard packed in metal cases, with ideal protection from the wind. Upper entrances are used exclusively.

pollen. Outer cover is removed and escape hole in inner cover is opened. This is covered with a piece of wire screen, same as used on package bee cages. This is tacked to inner cover to prevent bees from traveling upward and to prevent mice etc. from entering the hive. A strip of tar paper is placed around the hive, held in place with small nails and strips of wood. Bottom entrance is completely closed, and an auger hole entrance is made in front of upper food chamber. A strip of w od is nailed to tar paper, just above auger hole and on other three sides of hive at same height as the first. Opening is made in tar paper for outlet at auger hole. The top, above the inner cover is covered with four to six inches of chaff, the sides of the paper folded in and the outer cover is then placed on with a weight on top to hold in position even in a strong wind. The only entrance is the auger hole in the upper food chamber. The moisture which forms is allowed to escape through the screen over the escape hole in the inner cover and up through the chaff. Thousands of colonies of bees are wintered in this manner and the majority of them come through quite well, if the apiarist has provided an abundance of good food well in advance, so that it is properly ripened.

The writer has tested numerous methods of packing and prefers a regulation packing case. This may be made of wood, metal or one of the wood-product fiberboard materials on the market. When packing in cases, for extreme climates the writer prefers about four inches of chaff around the sides and six to eight inches of packing material on top. With this method of packing the inner cover is reversed, putting the cleated side down on the hive leaving the smooth or "summer" side up. The escape block is removed and a bridge is made which will provide an entrance for the bees. A hole is cut in the packing case to line up with this bridge and in this case the entrance is a true, upper entrance. During a winter where there is an excessive amount of snow the entrance will not cover so readily and, if and when, that unexpected thaw arrives with temperature warm enough for that cleansing flight, the upper entrance is situated where the bees can take advantage of any short period of warm weather. The bottom entrance is tightly blocked and covered with packing material and the only entrance is the upper entrance through the escape hole in the inner cover. A few dozen bees control the size of the opening in the inner cover and in the spring they can control the temperature of the hive much better than where a draft is blowing through the hive from a bottom and upper entrance such as is commonly used in many locations.

Colonies which are not populous in early fall should be united with others. Weak colonies are not suited for outdoor wintering especially in colder climates. After keeping notes for a number of years it is evident that colonies which have a queen which is failing in the fall will be apt to be found dead or in a weak condition after wintering. The fact that she is failing, even though she may be replaced with a new queen, will mean that the majority of bees which go into winter quarters are old, worn out bees. One of the main factors for satisfactory wintering is an abundance of young workers. Minnesota.

# *New Developments in Marketing In Saskatchewan*

by Percy H. Wright

**How does this compare with price support in the U. S.?**

WHAT is the real solution of the problem of preventing the collapse of a producers' industry through critical price declines? Everyone knows how prices have been determined in the past—how a depression would hit, the price offered would go below cost of production, and hundreds of producers would go out of production; enough of them to restore the balance of supply and demand. It was pretty hard on all concerned, hard on the producer, who was punished for his service to the community instead of rewarded for it, and hard on the consumer, who had to pay extra high prices in order to encourage a few of the discouraged producers to remain in business, or start up again from scratch. No wonder that both the U. S. A. and Canada have been experimenting on methods of regulating the flow of commodities to the market, that is, on methods of "smoothing the bumps" in business.

Observers have frequently pointed out that the North American Continent had a lucky break when two "experiments in democracy" resulted from the more or less accidental division of the temperate part into two sovereign states. Just how seriously this division will affect defense remains to be seen, but it seems to be true that there is a certain advantage in being able to compare developments in two countries. Actually, many more "experiments" have been made and are proceeding, for the states and provinces are to some extent "sovereign states," and their efforts to work out new codes under the overall control of the federal governments are of interest.

In the U. S. A. the central government has "interfered with the law of supply and demand" chiefly by what are in effect subsidies, by offering to buy all supplies brought out, at a given "support price." This has involved the expenditure of untold dollars, and in the case of potato production, an easily and almost infinitely expandable industry, has worked out unhappily. What the full story is to be in the case of some other commodities is yet to be seen. If the Korean War results in a serious problem of meeting the threat of further inflation, the production above that which would have obtained in a "free for all," the production which has resulted from the policy of financing price supports through the use of the taxpayers' money, will turn out to be a good thing.

This accidental circumstance should not prevent us from looking at the problem of the final effect of price support as abstractly as we can. It seems obvious that supply and demand must meet somewhere and that price supports, by encouraging the production of goods after the demand has dropped to the point that production is no longer profitable, will result only in making the state of surplus worse. In other words, in the final analysis there must be some way of discouraging the production of unmarketable surpluses and yet avoiding the wholesale bankruptcies and distress—the phenomena which we have observed to our sorrow in the past.

Canada differs from the U. S. A. in being less willing to spend public funds in price supports, in having a greater tendency to prevent competition from having its full effect, by decree, and, perhaps most significant of all, in having a greater tendency to penalize production and "living" by allowing costs of production and "the cost of living" to rise. I think that most observers will agree that Canadians are not quite as true democrats as Americans, and that if a threat to democracy arises, either from the Fascist or the Communist side, Canada may well feel the movement or movements before the U. S. A.

In the U. S. A. the rise in the price of honey took place during the war, and the inevitable decline took place sooner than in Canada. In Canada, wartime controls kept honey prices at about a third of what they might reasonably have been, until after the end of hostilities. Then, when controls were removed and "the lid was off," the price of honey more than doubled, and the outrage of the beekeepers' demands on the public resulted in a resentment for which the industry is still paying. The upswing in prices occurred like a Jack-in-the-box suddenly released, and the "high" was definitely after the "high" in the United States.

The announcement of the current price support program for honey in the U. S. A. reached my desk the same week as the notice of the new Saskatchewan "Plan to Regulate and Control the Marketing of Honey."

The basic ideas behind these two policies are so divergent that it is interesting to compare them, even though the Saskatchewan plan is a provincial one only. It is known that the sponsors of the Saskatchewan plan have visions of applying similar controls to the whole nation. They will not be able to do this in a hurry, for the bringing forward of such a plan in Saskatchewan is not unconnected with the fact that our province is under a government that is confessedly socialistic, and that has experimented with the "regulation" of other industries, notably the fishing industry of the northern lakes. Canada as a whole will be a harder nut to crack.

The Saskatchewan honey plan provides for the appointment (this is the correct word) of three members of a Board of Control, with almost unlimited powers to regulate the marketing of honey produced in the province. The only concessions to "free enterprise" are the stipulation that the plan shall not apply to beekeepers with nine colonies or less, and that the members of the Board shall be elected every third year, in

(Please turn to next page)

rotation. That is, of the present appointed members one will keep his seat for one year, another for two years, and the third for three years. The Board will have the power to compel every beekeeper with ten colonies or more to market every pound of honey through the Co-op at Tisdale, and will be able to prevent a beekeeper from holding his produce over for a second year in the hope of an advance in price. It will also be able to prevent any beekeeper from shipping his honey out of the province before offering it for sale, and to prohibit all direct sales by the beekeeper to the consumer or to the retailer. All this is unashamedly drastic, and our impression of this feature is increased by the first intention, to put the plan into operation by order-in-council. That a vote of producers has been substituted for this intention is evidence that regard for democratic procedure is not quite dead.

As the Board will not have power to regulate the importation of honey from other provinces, the amount that its activities can increase the price of honey received by the producer will be limited by the cost of the incoming freight. This amount, which can hardly exceed a cent, is likely to be completely lost in the increased costs resulting from the transportation of the honey to the central plant and return, and the cost of processing all the honey instead of only a part of it. Really, the plan would have no hope of achieving anything substantial were it not that it is seen as an entering wedge, and may be the start of a new system of marketing honey in all Canada, a system based on adequate advertising, uniform pasteurization, and as much uniformity of grade as nature will allow—plus regulation by a national Board of Control.

Probably the provincial government also sees it as the entering wedge in the ousting of the system of free enterprise in Saskatchewan natural products industries as a whole. Anyway, late in the session last winter a Natural Products Marketing Act was passed, which gives the provincial government power to do to any class of producer exactly what the Honey Plan promises to do to the beekeeper. It would seem that the beekeeper was chosen for the first application of the provisions of the Act, merely because the beekeeper is known to be in difficulties, and so could be supposed to make less resistance to the loss of his natural marketing rights (surely a part of his civic rights on ideological grounds) than a producer who is currently more prosperous.

It is not unnatural that some of us don't like these trends in Canada at all. The preservation of civic rights would seem to be the most important task, and if no way can be found to do this and prevent the demoralization which results from the occasional excesses of free enterprise, we would prefer to keep our civic rights in poverty. With civic rights gone, property rights have gone too, and a man without property rights is sure to lose all his property eventually. In other words, the alternatives are regimentation plus poverty, or free enterprise, with its attendant periods of distress, but also with freedom and self-respect. That is, these are the alternatives unless we can find some other way out. I wish that the Canadian central government could be persuaded to announce a Price Support program for honey comparable to that just announced in the United States. The chance of such a program succeeding would seem to be great enough to justify the experiment.

In any case, right here is the great need of our times—a way of organizing trade to make it more efficient without bringing in an era of regimentation that will make living conditions altogether too much like those we hear of as prevailing in the totalitarian countries.

———

Saskatchewan, Canada.

# As We See It

ROADSIDES AND RIGHT-OF-WAYS —Speaking on the use of grasses and legumes in Iowa's soil conservation programs at a forage seed conference at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Frank Mendell, head of the Iowa Soil Conservation Service, recommended their use on roadsides and right-of-ways, stating that Iowa had an area in roadsides and railroad right-of-ways equivalent to two counties of land.

Knowing that Iowa has 99 counties and assuming that Mr. Mendell's statement would apply to the United States, we might assume that the entire country has an area in roadsides and railroad right-of-ways about the size of the state of Iowa, or over 50,000 square miles or 30,000,000 acres.

This, of course amounts to a lot of bee pasture providing such areas are not mowed continuously, burned off, or liberally sprayed with herbicides—something which is very much the practice today.

These areas, according to Mr. Mendell, are an aid to safer driving when adequately carpeted with grass and legumes. They provide cover and food for our wild life. Yet, in order to improve the appearance of our right-of-ways and to provide work for a lot of jobholders, these areas are mowed, burned off, or sprayed with herbicides to the detriment of our country.

Each of us can do something about correcting this situation. We should start at the local and county level, contacting our highway people, our wildlife groups, and others in a cooperative way. Our state associations should work on the state level in cooperation with similar groups in support of this conservation program. And the American Beekeeping Federation will continue to work on the national level. This is a conservation program of benefit to our country, as well as a means of providing more adequate food sources for our bees.

Honey consumers from one to five years old—Mr. Matthes' grandchildren.

# Do We Value Our Own Honey?

by W. F. Matthes

The author's honey display case for grocery stores—an idea which might well be imitated by publicity-wise beekeepers.

IN regard to our honey surplus, I wish to express an opinion drawn from past experience. For some twenty years I have been wholesaling and retailing honey. About twenty years ago we lost the sale of over ten million pounds of honey by tariff and it left the larger producers without a market. Honey brought 39c for five pounds and the nicest section honey from Montana retailed for nine cents. In the 1940's the honey went up to 12c wholesale and much too low a ceiling was established. We should have had a 20c ceiling at that time, for money was plentiful. After the ceiling went off and honey went up, it made consumers turn against us and they stopped using honey.

Now with the low price of honey we must bring the public back to its use. I would like to ask the honey producers a question. Do you do what you wish others to do? I have eaten in many beekeepers' homes and always there was sugar on the table. For some twenty years, as a family of six, we averaged nearly two pounds of honey a day for cooking, canning and baking. In Missouri I know of one beekeeper who does this. If two million beekeepers would use this much there would be no surplus. Our family is sound and healthy, and our grandchildren are healthier than the average children. We can see that sound and sane food consumption is in keeping with a sound and healthy body. Too many people are really careless in feeding themselves.

People do not live to eat, they eat to live. Back in the depression days milk producers were complaining about the low price of butterfat. Just like most beekeepers, they did not use their own product; they were using oleo. High-powered salesmanship outtalks the use of natural food and influences the people to develop bad habits. The weakness of the present generation is the very proof of the many diseases we are fighting now as a nation. Back in the old settlers' days there was no processed food, people died at a ripe old age, and not from a disease—especially beekeepers. Too many youngsters do not understand why there are so many different colors and kinds of honey and its use as a food. The production and use of honey belong in our school books and beekeepers should work to that end.

———

Missouri.

# *N. E. Miller*

## *1873–1940*

by Kent Pellett

Part II

**Nephi E. Miller just before his death in 1940. Nephi is an old book of Mormon name.**

NEPHI MILLER became interested in bees in the fall he was 21, and traded five bags of oats for seven colonies.

Providence people took a friendly interest in his apiary. They would tell him when they saw stray swarms. He had little money but he bought a colony here and there when he could get it at a reasonable price.

For 10 years his beekeeping was a sideline on his father's farm. Then in the middle of the harvest season he made $12 in one day by extracting 20 gallons of honey from 10 colonies. It was the best wages he had ever made. That was the day beekeeping became a full-fledged business for him.

In 1907 he was in southern California to learn from beekeepers there how to render wax. He learned much more—he observed the ease with which bees might be wintered in the southern California climate.

That December he bought 149 colonies near Newhall, California. Early the next summer he shipped them by train to Utah. It was the beginning of his migratory beekeeping.

He was not successful until he had solved problems that stopped many other men. Over half the bees were lost in the first shipments. And freight rates were so high that it was hardly possible to make money on the ventures.

He went to the officials of the Union Pacific Railroad and persuaded them to establish a new lower freight rate. This rate was in effect until bees no longer moved by rail.

Then there was friction with the train crews. They were afraid of the bees and wanted nothing to do with them. Trainmen refused to help the men who accompanied the shipments. Conductors would switch the bee cars off the trains to be picked up later when they could, not caring what the needless delay cost the beekeeper in dead bees.

**An apiary working early dandelion in Provo, Utah. Livestock and bees may pasture together.**

Miller wasted little time with the men on the trains. He went to the railroad authorities and told them how his bees were being treated. Word of his visit must have gone down. After that the railroad men were smiles and sunshine, anxious to extend all the help they could and to keep the bees moving.

He tried moving his bees in box cars, cattle cars, automobile cars and refrigerator cars. And in learning how to ship bees across the mountains he said, "We lost enough to buy us all a trip to Europe."

The winter haul to California was not difficult. He readily learned how to keep the bees warm in the cars. But the summer trip east to Utah was another story. The sands of the Mojave desert were blistering hot. Only constant motion gave the needed ventilation. But train stops were many and every stop meant the loss of some bees.

He prepared his bees in June for the eastward shipment as usual but with fewer in a hive so they would not suffocate so easily. This way they went through quite successfully.

In time he was able to take a group of men into his apiaries and tell at a glance the colonies ready for shipment, and what steps had to be taken with the others. "The main thing to watch in shipping bees is bees," he said. "They will let one know quick enough how the temperature is."

He was not slow to explain his methods of shipping to other beekeepers. When they asked him for information he would say, "We are loading on such and such a day. Come down and we will show you how the thing is done."

Migratory beekeeping could not reach its present scale until automobiles and trucks were introduced into honey production. Trucks eliminated the stops in the desert, and also the hauls by frightened teams to and from the stations. Before that time came, however, Miller was caught in the bust following the first World War. His business had grown too large, too scattered. He "went to the wall" financially.

But he was still a young man. He

reorganized on a smaller scale, began over and paid every cent of indebtedness.

• • • •

Miller said the best truck equipped in the best way is none too good for shipping bees.

The Millers bought new trucks and tires and equipped the trucks to eliminate all delays possible. Two drivers rode with each truck to take turns at the wheel. With auxiliary fuel tanks there was no need to stop for fuel. As soon as sleeper cabs were built, they bought the best de luxe sleeper and installed a heater in it.

The Miller enterprises grew. There was a manager of the apiaries in every locality. Miller and his youngest son, Woodrow, traveled by car, streamlined train or airplane to keep in touch with the great chain of apiaries they built up. Some years they moved as many as 5,000 colonies from California to the intermountain country.

Miller always selected the apiary sites personally. In this he had a spark of genius, according to Woodrow. Once he was riding on a train near Delta, Utah, when a man he had met on the train remarked that the bees in that neighborhood seemed to be lazy. They would work well in the spring, but in the summer they just hung on the front of the hives by the hundreds. They did not bother to go into the fields and work.

Miller knew the bees weren't lazy. The hives were so full of honey there was no room for them inside. He immediately planned to move bees to the Delta territory. He soon had a good branch in what has since become one of the most consistent honey producing sections in America.

Very few locations he selected had to be given up later for lack of bee pasture, unless the farmers there changed their cropping systems.

• • • •

"The secret of our success is cooperation," Miller once said.

"My three sons—later there were four—and about 30 others are directly interested in the success of the enterprise. Every man is made to feel he is a partner, and takes as much interest as though it were his own."

His relations with his employees were of the best. He always called them by their first names or nicknames of his own choosing. He tried to provide work that was suitable for the individual. And he was a pacesetter in paying high wages.

Miller was a sportsman without a sport, according to Woodrow. He was too much absorbed in his business to have time for a hobby. But he did like to visit, especially with beekeepers. He would spend hours at this. "I always enjoy sitting on a bee box and exchanging ideas," he said.

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Four of the five Miller boys and a son-in-law are still in the honey business. Woodrow's headquarters are at Colton, California; Ray N. operates 1,200 colonies and has a honey packing plant at Salt Lake City. Earl J. has 3,000 colonies at Blackfoot, Idaho, and is known as one of America's most successful beekeepers; Dell K. operates 2,500 colonies in San Bernardino Valley and southern Utah; and the brother-in-law, Milton F. McEwan, is a commercial beekeeper at Colton.

A son, Irwin S. Miller, is a medical doctor in Washington, D. C. A daughter, Florence, was her father's personal secretary.

**Semi-truck and trailer ready to transport Miller bees from the Midwest to California.**

# Advice to Beginners

by Frank E. McLaughlin

OCTOBER — time to make plans for taking off the fall crop of surplus honey and putting the bees away for winter. This was a fine season. My bees came through with remarkable results. With all the rain we had, the crop of honey was surprising. Hope all of my beekeeper friends obtained a fine surplus of honey and will be able to dispose of it at a fair profit.

I attended the Missouri State Fair held August 20 to 27 at Sedalia. The beekeepers certainly had a beautiful display of all bee products including honey, honey butter, beeswax and observation hives. Among those who had exhibits were W. F. Matthes of Pleasant Hill, Missouri and Carl Kalthoff of Lexington, Missouri. Dr. L. Haseman of the State University and R. E. Roselle, State Entomologist, worked like good fellows in the department.

Mr. Glenn Deweber of Pawnee City, Nebraska wants to know how to control swarming of colonies working on section honey. It is an advantage to the beekeeper who is producing section honey to know his bees well enough to be able to pick the colonies that are natural comb builders and have the least swarming impulse. In my experience, introducing young prolific queens of a good strain early enough in the spring to build up a terrific field force by the honeyflow will help keep down swarms. But this will not solve ALL your swarming problems. I recently told you of losing a swarm from a section honey colony because I neglected to check the bees well enough. They should be inspected every week or ten days—checking every frame and cutting off all swarm cells and caps. It takes time and work, but if you want to be certain, that's the way to do it.

You should pick your colonies for section honey. Some bees swarm more than others—in my experience the dark strains swarm more than the yellow bees.

Mr. Carroll Reif of Valparaiso, Indiana asks what to do with combs after extracting. I think they should be placed back on the hive for the bees to clean up. But they should not be left on very long, not more than 24 hours if there is no nectar coming in at the time. I leave a queen excluder on top of the hive of bees, then on top of the excluder put an inner cover and set the super of extracted combs on top. It seems to me that the bees clean up the combs and move the excess honey clinging to them down much better when an inner cover is used. Maybe they think they are robbing when they must go through the hole in the inner cover, I don't know. If the extracted combs are put on when no nectar is coming in there will be no danger of the bees starting to store nectar in the combs.

Mr. Reif asks what would happen if the combs were stored as they come from the extractor. If combs are stored wet they will be gummy and sticky and will collect dust and dirt and attract bugs. The honey left in them will probably crystallize during the winter and if the bees do not clean this out before putting in fresh nectar, it could cause the new honey to crystallize soon. Wet combs are also likely to draw moisture, and mildew or become moldy. It is best to keep equipment as clean and sanitary as possible.

It is a good idea when placing supers back on the bees to have the colonies and supers numbered, and if possible use the same supers on the same colonies all the time. This helps prevent the spread of disease.

It is time to start thinking about wintering. My readers are located in all parts of the country—some have late falls and mild winters, some have early falls and severe winters. Beekeepers in different climates prepare their bees for winter according to the kind of weather they expect.

When I put my bees away for winter, I make sure that they have at least 75 pounds of honey on each colony. I winter in double brood chambers, with queen excluders and supers removed. The winters here are not too severe. I wrap one thickness of black building paper around them, and insert the entrance cleats, using the smallest entrance space. I make sure the hives have top ventilation in the back directly under the top. This is to prevent the bees from smothering in case the entrance becomes frozen over with ice, and to allow excess moisture to escape.

I have few winter losses, but those I have had occurred in March during a cold snap, when the queen had started raising brood to protect it instead of clustering again on fresh stores.

Another important feature in wintering is a windbreak for the bees. If no natural windbreak is provided such as shrubbery or buildings, the beekeeper can put up a board or snow fence on the side where the severe cold wind hits the hives.

The most essential things for successful wintering are: a young prolific queen, plenty of young bees, and sufficient stores of cured honey and pollen.

(Beginners write Mr. McLaughlin, care American Bee Journal about their problems.)

## Questions and Answers

Does paradichlorobenzene render combs unfit for use?
A. T. Walker, Pennsylvania.

If this is used as a fumigant it should be used generously—about a double handful on a paper on top of each two supers. This will last quite a while if the combs had no moths to begin with. It does not render combs unfit for the use of the wax or for use on the bees. However combs should be aired thoroughly for several days or weeks. The odor present on combs fumigated in this way does not seem to be of any importance in rendering and making wax from them. Do not use this fumigator to fumigate combs of honey as the honey will absorb the odor and taste.

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS ARE ON THE WAY—By virtue of authority vested in the President by the Defense Production Act of 1950, two executive orders have been issued and more are on the way. One of these delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture priorities and allocation powers with respect to food and with respect to the domestic distribution of farm equipment. The other directs every person to preserve all records relating to prices of delivered goods or services, and labor, material, acquisition and other costs incurred in connection with such goods and services during the period from May 24, 1950 to June 24, 1950, inclusive. However, this order does not apply to records relating to sales of agricultural commodities by the individual producer.

Thus, the Secretary of Agriculture takes over most of the controls that will affect the beekeeping industry—controls that in the last war period affected honey, beeswax, and beekeeping equipment. Tin plate, however, will be affected by controls directed by the Secretary of Commerce. What all these controls will be, we do not know, but we can be sure they are coming sooner or later. And we can anticipate many difficulties, although the officials of the Department of Agriculture are much more aware of the needs of the industry than were the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration during the last emergency.

Voluntary price controls are being urged by the Government, and it is significant that the Federation some weeks ago asked the honey industry to accept this. But when and if prices of goods or services rise unduly above those of the base period of May 24 to June 24, 1950, we can again expect compulsory ceilings. We think that ceiling prices will not come quickly, but we are confident they are ahead for the industry.

THE EXPRESS-RATE SITUATION—This is the third editorial on this subject which has appeared in these columns since the first of the year. Express rates have been increased to the extent that all buyers of package bees and all producers in the South and in California will be seriously affected. We have urged, and are continuing to do so, that you contact your local express agent telling him how you are affected and asking him to file a protest with his company.

It has been rather well established that the only approach to this problem is from the grass roots of each and every community in the country. Your express agent is your friend. His income depends largely upon the amount of business he handles. He doesn't like the rate increase any better than you do. See him tomorrow.

## Social Security for Beekeepers

The new Social Security Act will bring many beekeepers into a new relation with the federal government if they are classed as farmers, as we assume they will be.

Affected are those who employ the same individual or individuals fairly regularly throughout the year, or at least for several months during the production season. The conditions which bring a farmer under the act are: (1) Employment of any individual during a calendar quarter to the extent of at least 60 full days and with cash earnings of not less than $50, provided, (2) The same individual continuously was employed by the same farmer during the previous calendar quarter.

Thus, although the law does not become effective until January 1, 1951, employment for 60 full days during the last quarter of 1950 will cause persons employed during the first quarter of 1951 to be covered if they work at least 60 full days and receive not less than $50 during that same quarter. Beekeepers who take on help after the first of the year will not become liable for payments until after the completion of a full quarter by the employee, and only then if the employee works to the extent of 60 full days following the full quarter referred to above.

Payments under the Act are to be made by the employer and the employee equally. The employer is expected to retain 1½ per cent of the earnings and add another 1½ per cent from his own pocket. Information regarding the Act may be obtained by contacting the nearest field office of the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue, which is the place where you pay your income tax.

## E. C. Martin to Michigan

The vacancy caused by the resignation of R. H. Kelty in charge of the bee work at Michigan State College has been filled by Mr. E. C. Martin of Manitoba.

Mr. Martin has recently been Provincial Apiarist in Manitoba where his work has been most outstanding. We welcome him in his new location.

The successor to Mr. Martin for the Manitoba position is still being considered.

# Tucson Conference—

by Beverley E. Brink

To paraphrase—the old queen bee "ain't what she used to be." As a direct result of pollination conferences like the one coming up in Tucson this month, beekeeping has changed more in the last five years than in 23 centuries between 1945 and Aristotle's time, when men thought bees plucked their young from flowers.

In those 23 centuries, men learned that bees took nectar, instead of young bees from the flowers they visited. Men learned the science of beekeeping, but not how to apply the main function of the bee. It took men of our own decade to put pollination into popular usage—men like Dr. W. E. Dunham, Ohio; Frank Pellett, well-known naturalist from Atlantic, Iowa; R. B. Willson, New York; and Dr. "Sam" Edgecombe, Utah.

As a result of the Conference this month, arranged by Clarence Benson, beekeeping next year will be different than it was this year. To meet the requirements of "pollination" beekeeping, Clarence has put emphasis of the program on insecticides, farming techniques, and payment arrangements—all completely out of the realm of beekeeping five years ago.

This new emphasis on seed rather than on honey is significant on several levels.

For one thing, it will mean more package bees—a bigger honey-bee population in the nation. Beemen are finding they don't have enough bees to take care of all their pollination requests. There aren't enough bees in their whole area to meet this new demand. For instance, it would take more bees than are in the entire state of Montana to adequately pollinate one alfalfa river valley there.

It will mean honey will be easier to sell, because there won't be so much of it. Eugene Walker, pollinating in Yolo County in California, estimates his honey crop as about 20 pounds. He has 6,500 colonies. Running for honey, Walker might have dumped a million pounds of honey on the market this year.

Pollination servicing also means a bigger potential income for the beekeeper. A wholesale pound of red clover seed sells for three times the market price of a wholesale pound of honey. Building a market for his seed is something the beekeeper can forget. The demand is bigger than can be supplied.

One colony of bees is estimated as worth 120 pounds of seed by Ohio's Dr. Dunham; 150 pounds by SCS agronomist Wilkie Collins and California's Dr. J. E. Eckert; and over 200 pounds in Utah.

The fourth meaning of this new trend, however, is of the most immediate importance. Beekeepers must be more than simply keepers of bees. They have to be pollination experts, which means more than knowing the rudiments of the "wedding of the flowers."

Pollination servicing is more than just moving bees into a field and caring for them. The beekeeper must know not only how pollination is consumated, but everything affecting the conception and full development of the seed. He must know his insecticides and be able to advise the farmer on chemicals least harmful to his bees and at the same time lethal to damaging insects.

Farmers are not now getting all the seed in the bag. No beekeeper pollinating for a share of the seed wants half his profits shattered on the ground. If your grower isn't getting all the seed, you want to be able to suggest improvements in his harvesting techniques.

On the agenda of the sixth annual Pollination Conference are the nation's top agronomists, entomologists, and horticulturists. Specialists in each will conduct the panels on alfalfa, clover, and vetch pollination.

The welcome to the conference will be given Tuesday morning, October 24, by the president of Arizona State University, Dr. J. B. McCormick, and

**Library Park in downtown Tucson—a popular retreat for visiting health seekers. Free shuffleboard daily and a community sing on Sunday are popular features. (Photographs by courtesy of the Tucson Chamber of Commerce).**

# October 24-25-26

"The honey bee . . . the high priestess in the wedding of the flowers"

Dr. Paul S. Burgess, Arizona's dean of agriculture. Roy A. Grout, American Beekeeping Federation president, will make the responding talk. The meetings will all be held on the campus and are sponsored by the University.

**"Pollination of agricultural crops from the standpoint of the farmer and the beekeeper"** is the Conference theme chosen by Benson. Emphasis will be on insecticides, clover and alfalfa, and payment arrangements between growers and beekeepers.

Crops in all areas where pollination is of commercial importance will have attention. Dr. Howard Peto, Colorado, will discuss pollination of watermelons, cucumbers, and squash. S. E. McGregor, of the Southwestern States Bee Culture Lab, will talk about honey bee activity on cantaloupes. The place of honey plants in the soil conservation program and in the range reseeding program will also be outlined Tuesday.

A dinner is scheduled for the first evening and a banquet for the second. Following the Conference, a conducted tour is being planned to include the Salt River Valley and other agricultural areas adjacent to Phoenix. Special tours in Arizona and Old Mexico are arranged for those in the family not wishing to attend all conference sessions.

Alfalfa pollination has the limelight on Wednesday's program, to be handled as a panel, moderated by California's Dr. Geo. H. Vansell of the Pacific States Bee Culture Lab. Harvesting, insect pests, irrigation and other cultural practices will be discussed in individual talks during the day.

The audience will get to see alfalfa pollination from three different angles—the grower, the beekeeper, and the extension man. Clover and vetch will get much the same treatment the last day of the Conference.

Speakers on the program familiar to beekeepers over the country are: Dr. J. E. Eckert, University of California apiculturist; Dr. Geo. F. Knowlton, extension entomologist at the University of Utah; Dr. H. A. Scullen, Oregon State College apiculturist; Dr. C. P. Wilsie, Iowa agronomist; Frank Todd, Southwestern States Bee Culture Lab, formerly an entomologist at Utah State University; Herman Menke, Apiculturist, Washington State Experiment Station, Pullman, Wash.; E. E. Russell and Dr. J. N. Roney, Arizona entomologists; Geo. Vansell, California; Dr. S. W. Edgecombe, head of Utah State University's department of horticulture and co-chairman of the Honey and Pollen Plants committee; Dr. L. A. Carruth, head of Arizona's entomology department; Roy A. Grout, Federation president; and California beekeepers Woodrow Miller and Harry Whitcombe. Others will no doubt be added.

The fact that seed growers have expressed great interest in activities of the Federation's Honey and Pollen Plants committee is another indication of the value of the Conference. Magnified yields involve not only pollination, but nine other factors.

In recognizing this, the committee has made their annual Conference a school of legume seed production, all centered around pollination.

But the gathering together of experts on seed production and pollination is not the only value of this Conference. Perhaps it isn't even the most important. Out of the inevitable bull sessions will come workable new ideas. Beekeepers and seed growers themselves give direction and heart to the Pollination Conference.

Pollination servicing is in its infancy. As any new idea is put into practice, it generates other ideas. These in turn crystallize into tested rules that must be followed for maximum success. This, then, is the real importance of the Pollination Conference, October 24, 25, and 26. The formula for successful legume seed production is being developed by the people who will use it.

**The Indian village of Bac, seven miles south of Tucson and the site of San Xavier Mission. There are more than 3,500 colonies of bees in Pima County. Mesquite, cactus and catsclaw provide the honey supply and catsclaw has been used by the Papago Indians in basket weaving.**

# Parathion vs. Bees in the Citrus Grove

by Frank A. Robinson,
**Apiculturist, Florida Experiment Stations**

IN the unrelenting war between man and insects, the honey bee is often killed along with destructive insects. Each year, new insecticides are marketed, which are more effective than the older materials in controlling certain of these destructive insects. While most of these newer materials are effective against a relatively few of the destructive insects they are all toxic to honey bees.

One of the latest insecticides to appear on the market and one which has alarmed Florida beekeepers more than any other material is parathion. This material was widely used on citrus in 1949 and proved much more effective against scale insects than the oil sprays. Another reason for its popularity is that it can be applied at any time of the year without harm to the trees.

Several rash statements were made about parathion concerning its toxicity and residual effect. Some people were under the impression that the residual effects of parathion would last for several months and that during this time no living thing could survive in the grove. Since parathion acts as a fumigant as well as a contact and stomach poison some beekeepers thought that their bees would be killed by merely flying over a treated grove. As a result of the false statements and impressions concerning the toxicity of parathion some beekeepers felt that the beekeeping industry was doomed in the citrus producing areas.

Early in the 1950 season reports were made by beekeepers who had suffered losses due to parathion or at least had heard of other beekeepers who had had colonies killed. These reports were generally very difficult to trace to the original source and as a result very little information could be obtained as to when and where the losses had occurred. Since so many groves were being sprayed with parathion it was important that some controlled tests be made to determine just what effect parathion would have on honey bees under field conditions. In order to obtain this information the author conducted some tests at the Citrus Experiment Station at Lake Alfred, Florida, with the cooperation of the American Cyanamid Company, manufacturers of parathion, and Dr. J. T. Griffiths, Entomologist at the Citrus Station.

These tests were conducted in an eight-acre grapefruit grove and the bees were located in the center of

**The Speed Sprayer used to spray parathion in the test described.**

## Industry Leader

Retirement of GEORGE H. REA, veteran apiarist who has been instrumental in organizing beekeepers' associations in several states, has been announced in Virginia where he served for about a year as Extension Service Bee Specialist.

Since 1905, when he helped form the Pennsylvania State Beekeepers' Association, he has without interruption been interested in advancing the beekeeping industry. In 1907, he became the first apiary inspector in Pennsylvania, and just before the first World War he was appointed the first permanent Extension Specialist in Beekeeping in the Department of Agriculture.

Since that time, he has worked in New York, North Carolina, and Tennessee, and his beekeeping activities, including many lectures, have taken him to 43 states and Canada.

He was elected the first secretary of the National Federation of Beekeepers' Associations at Chicago in 1945, and although he gave up that position, he still is active in the Federation.

He is the author of several beekeeping bulletins, and of several articles which have been published in various bee journals. He probably was the first radio speaker on the subject of beekeeping in the nation, beginning in Pittsburg in 1921.

Rea also holds membership in the American Association of Economic Entomologists, in Epsilon Sigma Phi, and in several state and county associations.

In the states in which he has done extensive work, he is credited with being largely responsible for the growth of beekeeping from an avocation to an industry. His work, say his associates, provides a background of sound practice and thoughtful study of beekeeping problems. He now is residing in Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

## Doctor of Science

No one deserves more the honor of Doctor of Science than does H. B. PARKS of Texas, who spent his whole life in scientific work and ranks high as a public benefactor.

Cognizant of his admirable work, Blackburn College of Carlinville, Ill., presented a Doctor's degree to Mr. Parks. Compliments come from all beekeepers and particularly from those in Texas, where Dr. Parks has given 32 years of his efforts.

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the grove. The grove was sprayed with parathion at the concentration of two pounds of 15 per cent wettable parathion in 100 gallons of water and this spray was applied at the rate of 35 gallons per tree. The bees used in this experiment were in 3-frame nuclei and were supplied by Mr. George O'Neil of Haines City, Florida.

The test consisted of two groups of nuclei. One group of six nuclei was placed in the center of the grove, and received a heavy application of the spray as the Speed Sprayer passed. The first inspection of these nuclei was made two hours after they were sprayed and very little damage could be noticed. The maximum number of dead bees that could be found in any one nucleus was between forty and fifty. Bees in the nuclei behaved normally, and flight which had ceased during the spray application was beginning again. The queens in the nuclei were laying normally and no effects on the brood could be observed. Additional observations were made at eight hour intervals for 24 hours. At the end of that period two nuclei had between 100 and 150 dead bees and the others between 30 and 40.

The second group consisting of ten nuclei was placed in the grove four hours after it was sprayed. Observations were made on these nuclei at eight-hour intervals, for 36 hours. At the end of this period only five to ten dead bees could be found in front or inside of any nucleus. The behavior of the bees and queens was perfectly normal and no ill effects on the brood could be seen.

Since there was little or no bloom in the grove at this time of the year, no information could be obtained concerning the effect on bees from working blossoms that have been sprayed. However, several beekeepers have reported that their bees had been observed working the blossoms as soon as the spray material had dried on the trees and they could not notice any significant increase in the death rate of their bees.

The results of this preliminary test indicate that parathion is not nearly as deadly to bees as we have been led to believe by some newspaper and magazine stories. There is no question but that parathion will kill when it is sprayed directly on them, but there appears to be little, if any danger to bees from working in a sprayed grove.

### How-to-do-it

**Hive Ventilation for Winter**

For dry hives and no mouldy combs all winter, try this method: Place two slivers of wood the thickness of a match across both back corners of the bottom board, place the hive body and the super and inside cover on the bottom board, then place two more slivers of wood across the front corners of the inside cover and put the hive cover on top. Your hive will keep dry all winter.

Tho's Johnstone,
Vancouver, B. C.

# The Use of Honey in the Feeding of the Child

by D. C. Jarvis, M. D.

IF you follow a dairy cow on pasture when she is on her own and extract and test the juice of what she eats you will find she seeks vegetation that is acid in reaction before it enters her mouth and avoids vegetation that is alkaline in reaction before it enters her mouth.

If you study the native Vermont farmer during the summer months when he lives close to the soil you will discover that he eats the leaves of forty-four different plants and shrubs and of eight different trees.

Mother Nature has provided for human consumption fruits, berries, vegetables, edible leaves, honey and rich foliage such as parsley represents. These are all acid in reaction before they enter the mouth.

As you make these different observations you arrive at a point where you realize that Mother Nature raises bacteria as well as animals and human beings. This raising is carried on in accordance with a very definite plan and not in a haphazard fashion. Human beings were intended by Mother Nature to eat food that was acid in reaction before it entered the mouth. The food for bacteria is alkaline in reaction before it enters the bacteria. Honey is acid in reaction before it enters the mouth. Bacteria are unable to live in honey. In order to avoid sickness one needs to avoid allowing the body to become suitable soil for the growth of harmful bacteria. The use of honey will aid in this prevention.

Honey is valuable in feeding the growing child because it is acid in reaction before it enters the child's mouth. This helps to make the child's body unsuitable soil for harmful bacteria to grow in. The organic acid present in honey before it enters the mouth may go as high as two per cent and is rarely less than one per cent. This acid acts as a mild stimulant to digestion. The increase in appetite seen in children fed honey may be attributed to the acid content of the honey. Most sugars must be broken down into simple sugars by digestion before they can be assimilated. The simple sugars resulting from this breaking down process are identical with those found occurring naturally in honey. For this reason honey requires practically no digestion. It is almost wholly available for immediate absorption into the body. This is another reason why it is recognized as a valuable food for growing children.

While honey is absorbed quickly into the body of the child it does not flood the blood stream with an overabundance of sugar. This behavior of honey is due to the combination of two easily absorbable sugars called dextrose and levulose. Honey is quickly taken into the body because of its dextrose content while the levulose being somewhat more slowly absorbed is able to maintain the blood sugar. Honey has an advantage over sugars which contain higher levels of glucose since it does not cause the blood sugar to rise to higher levels that can be easily cared for by the body. The two sugars in honey are most acceptable to the body.

A valuable property of honey is its laxative effect. It does not cause diarrhea. When constipation is present honey will relieve this condition without causing diarrhea. Honey is a gentle laxative.

Honey has a sedative action on both the body of the child and that of the adult. Honey has a pronounced soothing effect upon infants. Fretful children show a remarkable calming down after being put on honey. The tendency to fall asleep and to sleep better is greatly increased. In addition honey has a very distinct bactericidal power which is mainly due to its moisture absorbing ability. Honey being acid in reaction makes it an unfavorable medium for microorganisms to grow in. Most microorganisms which are harmful to the human body are destroyed by honey.

When honey is given a child more calcium needed for bones, teeth, fingernails and hair is retained in the body. The blood and tissue calcium are raised which makes more calcium available for the building of a strong bony framework for the child's body as it grows. When honey raises the blood and tissue calcium it also lowers the blood and tissue phosphorous. When the blood and tissue phosphorous are high inflammation easily appears in the child's body. Honey keeps down the liability of inflammation appearing.

If you add honey to the daily food intake of your child instead of some other sugar you accomplish a number of things that are very beneficial to your child. These beneficial results may be listed as follows:

1. Honey is acid in reaction before it enters the child's mouth which is in accordance with nature's plan.

2. Honey requires practically no digestion which makes it suitable for a child with a weak digestion. Honey is almost wholly available for immediate absorption into the body. It will not flood the blood stream with an abundance of sugar because of the presence of two sugars called dextrose and levulose.

3. Honey has a laxative effect which makes it possible to avoid the presence of constipation.

4. Honey has a sedative action on the child's body producing a pronounced soothing effect upon children. Fretful children are calmed down by honey.

5. Honey has a very distinct bactericidal power.

6. Honey raises the blood and tissue calcium with which to form bone, teeth, fingernails and hair.

7. Honey lowers the blood and tissue phosphorous and in doing so lessens the possibility of inflammation appearing in the child's body.

8. The feeding of honey means better and stronger children.

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Vermont.

BEES AND HONEY FOR HEALTH —Many compliments have come to this office on the article in our September number by Dr. Jarvis on the use of honey in infant feeding. Authoritative articles of this character should be of great help in developing long time uses for honey, if properly followed up by the beekeeping fraternity.

Perhaps, we American beekeepers have been lackadaisical in our approach to such uses. Surely we do not want to foist on our public any flimsy claims. But cannot such uses of honey be proven by long usage or by proper experiments and recommendations?

Recent casual reading of the foreign bee press reveals many articles on medicinal uses of honey, pollen and bee venom. Among them are Russian claims of human longevity from the use of honey, a French article on the use of bee stings for rheumatism and for cancer, and Swiss recommendations for a mixture of propolis and olive oil in treatment of cuts and bruises.

Perhaps long years of associating honey and bee stings with better health accounts for the fact that the consumption of honey in those countries runs far higher per capita than in the United States.

LABOR STRIKES AFFECT HONEY CONTAINERS — Because of labor strikes, which began over three months ago and are spreading to more and more manufacturing plants, most of the important manufacturers of basic chemicals, such as soda ash, have been forced to shut down. This has resulted in a vast curtailment of the manufacture of glass containers used in the food and beverage industry. These strikes were called by John L. Lewis' union, District No. 50.

Unless the honey industry is able to obtain glass containers, the marketing of our crop will be seriously affected. Tin also will be in short supply as a result of the present emergency. The Grocery Manufacturers of America called this to the attention of the Department of Agriculture, who acknowledged the seriousness of the situation but apparently have been unable to do anything effective about it.

This is something in which the honey producers have an equal interest with the honey packers. We urge you to call this serious situation to the attention of your Senators and Congressmen. Your action will help to bring an early settlement to this matter.

# How-to-do-it

### Filtering

Every beekeeper has his troubles filtering small quantities of honey—an occasional spare frame, or the refiltering of a quart or gallon.

I have found this scheme very practicable. Use the metal top bowl of a Cory or Silex vacuum coffee maker. The long tube of this bowl will fit almost to the bottom of a quart jar or half gallon milk bottle. Use a double thickness of 40 mesh cheesecloth large enough to fit down to the bottom of the bowl—set the bowl on top of your jar, and pour in the honey. Easy to handle—easy to clean.

R. A. vanderPyl, Illinois.

### Removing Bees from Buildings

Sulphur smoke blown into the cavities infested with bees will do all that is required with no danger to any person. The honey may be removed and used safely. Sometimes it is possible to drive the bees up from the honey and out through a hole bored higher up in the wall. Cotton rags used as fuel in the smoker will not damage the honey and often the bees will cluster and can be salvaged.

Another satisfactory method of removing bees (or mice) is by the use of exhaust gas from an automobile. Attach a sufficient length of garden hose to the exhaust pipe and extend the hose into the room or place to be cleared of bees. Close the room as tightly as possible and run the engine of the car about 30 minutes. Be sure the gas has left the room before entering it, and use caution.

J. H. Sturdevant, Nebraska.

If you want to put a nice clear shine on your honey jars after they are filled, use the paper that comes around your foundation. It does a fine job.—Finn's Apiaries, Minnesota.

## *Discussion*

The Discussion page is omitted from the Journal this month because of a lack of contributions. If enough comments are received, we will run this page again in the November issue. The last three questions for discussion by Journal readers are:

**What is the best way you have found to secure beeswax from combs?**
**O. G. Jordan, South Carolina.**

* * * *

**What strain or race of bees has proven most satisfactory under your conditions?**
**Frank P. Fuge, Sr., Oregon**
**J. J. Schrock, Tennessee.**

* * * *

**With so many types of hives in use by successful beekeepers, can it be said that one hive is any better than another? What changes or improvements in bee equipment would you like made?**
**Charlotte B. Waldron, Pa.**
**Arnt Arneson, Wisconsin.**

# Let's Collec

by Robert B. Willson

**The top picture shows Nos. 10, 11 and 16 referred to in the article. To the right is No. 1, and below that Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.**

DID you ever stop to think of how many things these are of sheer beauty that are associated with the honey business? There are, of course, flowers themselves and the sunlit fields. There is the architectural beauty of the new, white honeycomb and the biological beauty of the blue-white eggs of her majesty, the queen. There are the examples of the symbolic honey bee in the arts, as in heraldry, and in the designing of coins.

Here, in America, in our day, we have had the drawings of Snodgrass, the charming plastic art of the Bensons, the photographs of Edwin Way Teale and the motion photography in color of Huber Root and Henry Schaefer. These, indeed, are beautiful, but even a superficial list of such things would be incomplete unless we included the contribution of the ceramic art in honeypots.

What is a honeypot? A honeypot is a container, usually of pottery or porcelain, occasionally of glass or metal, unmistakably designed to serve honey on the table. Most commonly they are in the shape of a skep, or are adorned with bees, or otherwise marked so that one will realize at a glance that they are not meant to serve lowly jam or marmalade—but honey.

The illustrations show the types and the following descriptions give some of the details of the author's incipient collection.

(1) English; inscribed on the bottom thus: CROCUS—handpainted—Bizarre by Clarence Cliff—Newport potter—England. This is a neat and colorful example of modern (about 1936) pottery. Small—holds ¾ pound. The bee is bizarre, being orange, black and white and of the general shape of an Arctiid moth.

(2) American; a handsome pottery piece of canary yellow, believed to have been made as a giftshop piece and sold full of honey. Capacity—2/3 pound. Inscribed underneath "Mount Hope." Modern, but origin unknown.

(3) English. a very pretty piece of Royal Winton, inscribed underneath: "Beehive—handpainted." The flowers are pink, red and yellow hollyhocks, but the bees on the side look like fireflies. The bee on top looks like no insect that ever lived. Capacity—about ¾ pound. Modern, about 1935.

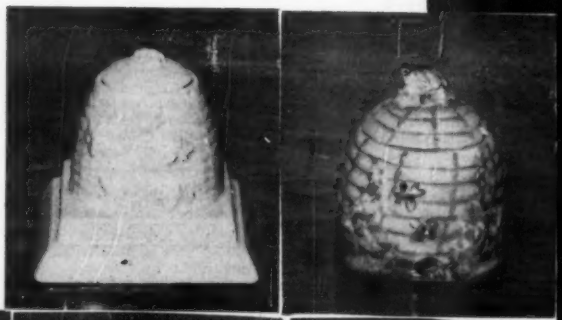
(4) Belgian; an artistic pot of milk glass, accurately following the lines of old-fashioned straw hives of that country. Described on the bottom: "Meli." Capacity—2/3 pound. Modern, about 1949.

(5) Italian; an exquiste piece of pottery of blue, ochre and green in delicate detailed design. Inscribed on the bottom with what looks like DERUTA. If some reader knows the manufacturer, the author would be grateful to be informed. Probably modern, despite the Latin proverb on the cover, which, translated, means: THUS YOU BEES MAKE HONEY BUT NOT FOR YOURSELVES (quoted by Donatus in his LIFE OF VIRGIL, 4th century A. D. and said to be one of Virgil's lost works). Capacity—2½ pounds.

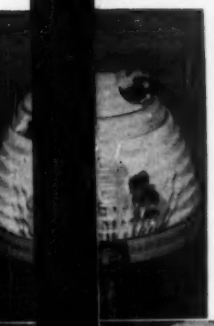
(6) Danish; a pale yellow pottery piece with an ill-fitting cover and marks on the bottom so indistinct as to be indecipherable to the uninitiated. Capacity—a deceiving one pound. Modern, probably 1948.

(7) English; porcelain, attractive, modern, probably 1948. These bees have pale blue wings. Inscribed on the bottom: "Beswick Ware—Made in England." Capacity—not quite a full pound.

(8) Danish; a real beauty, modern—probably 1949, yellow with a burnt orangey yellow cover—flowers yellow and dark brown — Bees good, being black and yellow with bluish-white wings. The attached



# Honeypots



Photos by Richard Esterbrook

At the bottom of these pages is shown Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

broad, saucer-like base seems practical for honey. Capacity—1½ pounds.

(9) English; a handpainted pot of china, marked "PLICHTA—LONDON—ENGLAND." Poor art work, yet overall, an attractive honeypot. Modern, probably 1950. Capacity—too full with one pound.

(10) Irish, a truly magnificent example of ceramic art. This is genuine Belleek, a porcelainlike pottery light in weight, strong, highly-glazed and translucent. It is made in the town of Belleek in County of Fermanagh—Northern Ireland. The shamrock leaves are green and, like the bees, accurately reproduced. This specimen was made about 1930, but this pot may have been made for many years before. It is still being made. Capacity—a full pound with room to spare.

(11) English; This is the author's pride and joy. It is Bristol glass with metal parts of Sheffield plate. It is reported to be about one hundred years old. The whole thing is sheer beauty. The glass is smoky, the bees, of which there are five, are excellent. The glass honeypot is readily removable from the base. Until it is established that there are others of these in the world, this one will remain to the author priceless. Capacity—not quite one pound.

(12) English; a porcelain honeypot of great beauty. It is Royal Worcester—delicate, in white and gold. Probably 1850. Capacity—about 4/5 pound.

(13) American; this another prized possession of an origin as yet unknown to me, although Mr. Carl Killion, who gave me this and No. 15, says it is known as "The Flying Bees." There are forty flying bees on top, sides and bottom of this lovely, pale green, early American, comb honey dish. The author would be most grateful for more information on this one.

(14) American; a lovely china honeypot with gilt bees, made especially for the A. I. Root Company, who used them for gifts about 1920. Capacity—well designed, for it holds a whole pound of honey comfortably.

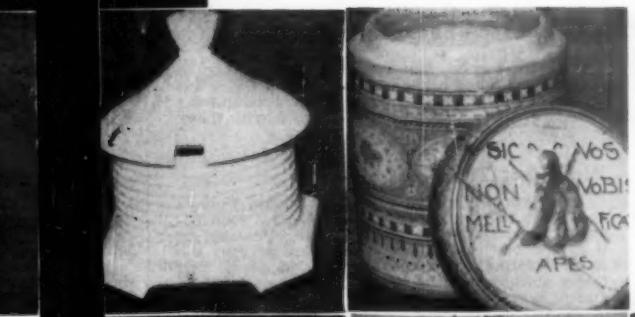
(15) American; like No. 4, but prettied up with gilt. The bees are well reproduced. The cover is badly designed, for it slides off if ever so slightly tilted. New—1950. Capacity—about ½ pound.

(16) American; a most handsome pot put out for the Christmas season 1949 by Lenox. It appears to be the same as No. 14, but is actually of different mold, as can be seen by careful comparison. Capacity—holds a pound with room to spare.

Some of the above were gifts, others were purchased, mostly at prices varying from five to ten dollars, although the old ones like Nos. 11 and 12 had asking prices of $65.00 and $35.00 on them when first seen. However, less than half was finally paid for them.

The most likely places to find honeypots are in gift and antique shops and the chinaware departments of large stores. If this article has infected you with a desire to collect honeypots, tell your friends—they will help you hunt. Some of my most prized ones were found by my friends.

As far as is known, there is, at present, only one active collector of honeypots in the United States besides the writer of this article, and he is Mr. Carl Killion, of Paris, Illinois. We would like to be corrected if this statement is not true, because we think honeypots are a valuable but neglected adjunct to our honey industry. We believe that the household that owns a beautiful honeypot will serve honey more often than otherwise, so there is a practical connotation to this matter. But, for the sheer joy that will come to all on each acquisition of these things of beauty in our industry, "Let's Collect Honeypots."




## *The Cover Winner*

# *Mrs. George T. More*

**Barre, Massachusetts**

The winning picture this month was sent in by Mrs. George T. More. The observation hive is the work of her husband, George T. More. Last winter while teaching the beginners' bee classes at the Natural History Museum in Worcester, Massachusetts, he became interested in the children's department. The result of this interest was the observation hive, which he made and installed in the children's room as a permanent fixture. To the delight of the children and the director of the Museum, Richard C. Potter, it worked perfectly. Classes are held around it and the museum children called it "Bee Town."

The frame of the hive is approximately 60 inches high, 20 inches wide, and 4 inches thick, holding six standard frames. The hive body is made in two parts so that it may be taken apart to remove the frames. These set in notches on the inside of the hive body. Both sides are enclosed with glass so that the children may study the bees at work, but when it is not being used for classes two plywood covers are put on for the bees' benefit.

Slots on the sides, evenly spaced, allow free circulation of air and a space at the bottom allows free entrance and a space for the bees to clear out debris. A narrow ramp leads down to a second story window, providing an exit for the workers.

The queen bee, center of interest to the children, is marked with white paint. The hive was started with bees from one of Mr. More's hives; the store of honey in the hive will be extracted and given to the children in small glass jars.

In the picture, the light spots on the glass are burr comb. At that time, the two lower frames were in brood and the rest, stored honey.

Mr. More started beekeeping about 16 years ago. His love for and knowledge of bees enables him to teach the subject well. He is the President of the Worcester County Beekeepers Association. Mrs. More shares his enthusiasm for bees and honey and writes monthly articles about bees for local newspapers. At Christmas time she gift-wraps honey to be sent with the sender's card to any address. Enclosed are suggested uses for the honey. She writes that she has been "swamped with orders." The Mores are to be congratulated on their success in promoting interest in beekeeping.

**George T. More, who built the observation hive on the front of this issue. In the cover picture he is pointing out the queen to a small friend.**

# Answering Your Questions

### Pollination of Ornamentals

I am interested in the improvement of the aesthetic qualities of berries and fruit that may come as a result of pollination. Can you give us also any information pertaining to the pollination of ornamentals by honey bees?

Donald M. Fisher, Oregon.

Not much has been done on the pollination of ornamentals. The Department of Pharmacy of the University of Washington, Seattle, has made some observations which are incorporated in a mimeograph. Ask Dr. H. W. Youngblood, Jr., at the University. A new book comes from England "Bees, Fruit and Flowers" by Herbert Mace which may help. Herman Mueller's "Fertilization of Flowers" and Knuth's "Handbook of Flower Pollination," in three volumes, should help.

### Multiflora Rose

Can you put me in touch with someone who handles the multiflora rose?—Ohio Reader.

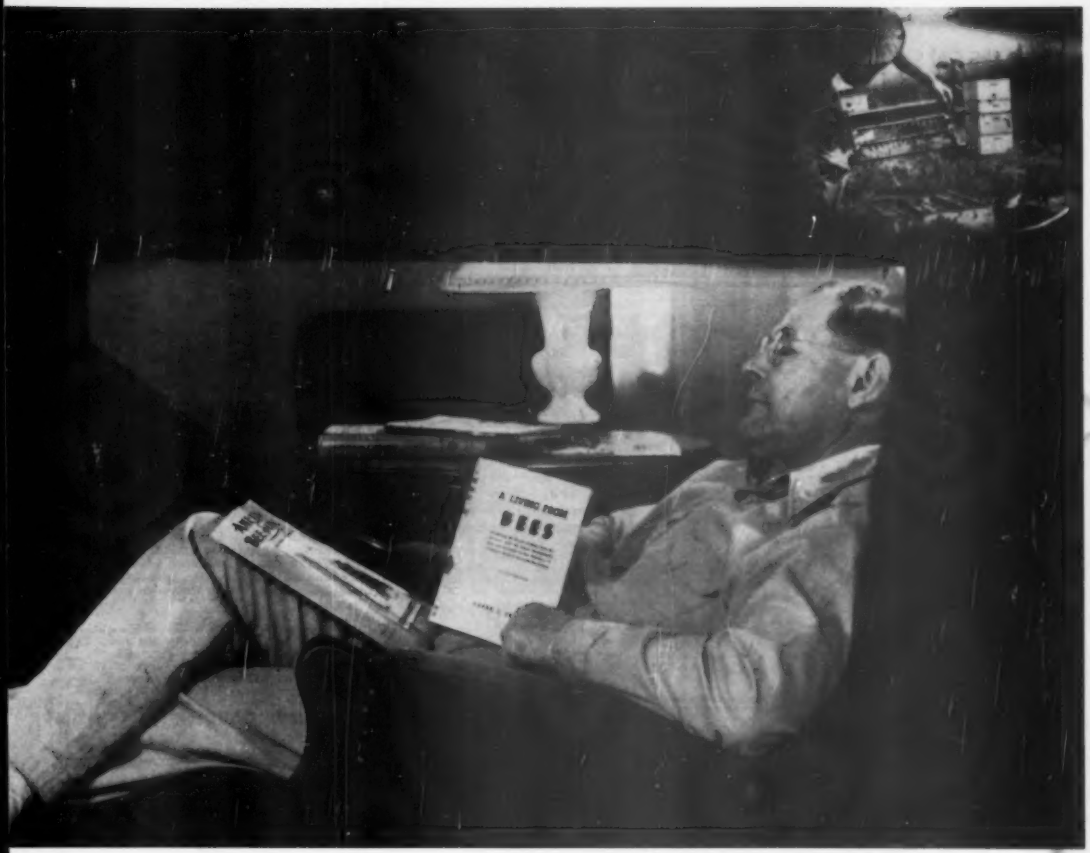
The multiflora rose has been propagated extensively in the nurseries of the Soil Conservation Service for the purpose of providing permanent stock-proof fences. The best place to get them is through your nearest Soil Conservation Office. If there is no local office in your county, consult your County Agent as he should be in touch with them.

### Bird's-foot Trefoil

The agronomy professors at McDonald College near here believe bird's-foot trefoil may soon occupy considerable acreage. We are interested in it as a honey plant. Will you please give us the latest information about it. Does it yield well under suitable conditions and is the honey white and of good flavor?

Robertsons Registered, Quebec.

We regard bird's-foot trefoil as a good source of honey although apparently the yield varies greatly in different neighborhoods. Samples with which we are familiar have been of high quality, good flavor but amber in color. Reports from beekeepers show larger yields as we go westward. One report from Minnesota described the honey as light in color with a yield of about 160 pounds per colony, of which 90 pounds was removed as surplus.




# Break Page Winner

**Ralph W. Barnes**
**Russell-Barnes Apiaries.**
**Oakland, Nebraska**

Ralph calls this picture "In the spring a beekeeper's fancy turns to the bees." To us it seems an unsuitable title, as no beekeeper, in spring would be lying back so lazily. He would perhaps in winter. So why not "In winter the beekeeper's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of bees." Anyway, it's a clever montage and Mr. Barnes is to be complimented on it.

He sent the picture on February 15, when he was busy digging out of a big snow his bees, which had wintered the best in years. Says he, "Populations are large and stores ample, although large populations eat a lot and raise a lot of brood so they will have to be watched closely." True, that is. Readers may remember his story, "The Battle of the Snowdrifts" on page 180 of the April Journal. Some battle. Commenting on it he wrote, "From what I have seen this past winter I come to the conclusion that it is almost impossible to kill a colony of bees that has a heavy population and plenty of rightly placed stores in the fall." The colonies in the pictures with his story were under twelve feet of snow and had had no flight since November 3rd. He does find however that some kind of upper entrance is necessary, and that many colonies would have been lost if auger holes had not been provided in each hive body.

# Classified Advertisements

## BEES AND QUEENS

THREE-BANDED ITALIAN QUEENS—Best of quality, good workers and very gentle. 1 to 25, $1.00 each; 25 up, 80c. Alamance Bee Co., Graham, N. C.

YANCEY HUSTLER QUEENS—3-band Italians. Bred for honey production. 75c each; $8.00 per dozen. Caney Valley Apiaries, Bay City, Texas.

PACKAGE BEES headed by Mountain Gray Caucasians or leather colored Italian queens. Write for prices. Twin Bee Co-op., 3616 Caucasian Circle, Tampa, Florida.

BREWER'S LINE BRED Caucasian queens, 1-99, $1.00; 100 and up, 75c. Member ABBA. Brewer Brothers Apiaries, 3616 Caucasian Circle, Tampa 9, Florida.

QUEENS OUR SPECIALTY — Carniolans, $1.20; Caucasians, 90c. Isolated mating yards. Italians, 80c each; Italians after May 15th, 50c. Walter D. Leverette, Fort Pierce, Florida.

BRIGHT GOLDEN ITALIAN bees and queens. 2 lbs. with queen, $3.50; 3 lbs. with queen, $4.50. Queens, $1.10 each. Guilford Apiaries, 4300A. Burlington Rd., Greensboro, N. C.

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—200 colonies bees, 50 Dadant the rest 10 frame, no disease, inspected. Plenty honey for winter, also extra supplies. Harry W. Johnson, Sibley, Iowa.

SEVENTEEN STANDS of Mountain Grey Caucasian bees in 3-stories. Ninety pounds of honey for winter feed. Inspection certificate furnished. Also in Modified Dadant hives. Eddie Sondelski, Rt. No. 2, Dancy, Wisconsin.

QUEEN, PACKAGE and HONEY BUSINESS for sale. Old, well established. One queen yard in a northern state; one in a southern state for early queens and packages and orange honey. Complete queen rearing equipment for both yards. 450 colonies of bees with plenty equipment. Write for full information. Box 1, care American Bee Journal.

100 HIVES BEES, no disease. Reasonable. Will trade on honey. R. E. Weldon, Warrensburg, Missouri.

400 COLONIES of bees, honey house, all equipment, and modern home. In good location. J. T. Camp, Hot Springs, Mont.

FOR SALE—300 colonies with full equipment for 400. On good locations in western Colorado. G. H. Rose, Wheatridge, Colorado.

1½ HP STEAM BOILER for sale cheap. G. B. Lewis and Dadants complete line. Nicollet County Nursery, St. Peter, Minn.

BEES FOR SALE OR LEASE—Will sell part or complete units fit your requirements. You can purchase part unit, lease additional quantities round out your needs. Option to buy later. Proven territory: Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska—Sweet clover, alfalfa areas. Our processing plant and marketing program assures outlet honey produced from bees purchased or leased. Bright future—low cost operations. Our 45 years' production experience ready to assist you getting started. Right prices, reasonable terms available. BRADSHAW & SONS, Wendell, Idaho. Largest Individual Producer-Packer in U. S.

## HONEY and BEESWAX WANTED

HONEY WANTED—All grades, except heartsease or buckwheat. Empties for sale, 25c. Prefer within 300 miles. A. S. Carm, 2049 Birchwood Ave., Chicago 45, Ill.

WANTED—All grades comb and extracted honey, large or small amounts. Quote price in first letter. Mail sample. King Honey Co., 326 Bales St., Kansas City, Mo.

**Copy for this department must reach us not later than the tenth of each month preceding date of issue. If intended for classified department it should be so stated when advertisement is sent.**

**Rate of Classified advertising—13 cents for each word, letter, figure or initial, including the name and address. Minimum ad, ten words.**

**As a measure of precaution to our readers we require reference of all new advertisers. To save time, please send the name of your bank and other references with your copy.**

**Advertisers offering used equipment or bees on comb must guarantee them free from disease or certificate of inspection from authorized inspector. The conditions should be stated to insure that buyer is fully informed.**

WANTED—Comb honey, No. 1 quality in cartons and shipping cases. Will pick it up with our truck and pay cash. White Breast Fruit and Honey Farm, Knoxville, Iowa.

CARLOADS or less of honey and wax. Send sample and price. We have a government contract to pack your price support honey. Advice on request. Alexander Company, 819 Reynolds Road, Toledo, Ohio.

SHALLOW FRAME COMB—Truck load lots white shallow frame comb honey. Also several cars extra white extracted. Describe and state your price in first letter. Old Taylor Honey Company, Harlan, Iowa.

TEXAS HONEY WANTED—Send sample. Delivered or f. o. b. price. Also bake honey. Lange Apiaries, Rt. 2, Box 23-W, Mission, Texas.

WANTED TO BUY—Comb honey in sections or in frames, and white extracted. Homer Godwin, Emison, Indiana.

WANTED—Extracted honey for our honey routes. Weldon Bee Farms, Warrensburg, Missouri.

COMB HONEY WANTED—Section and cut-comb. Advise grade, quantity and how packed. F. H. Hauck, P. O. Box 84, Kew Gardens, N. Y. Bank reference furnished on request.

CASH FOR YOUR HONEY—Clover comb or light extracted. Send sample. W. R. Moomaw, Stone Creek, Ohio.

WANTED—Honey in all grades. Submit samples. Highest prices paid. Schultz Honey Farms, Ripon, Wisconsin.

WANTED—900 cans E. W. Clover in 60's. Price and samples. All cash. Cole Honey Co., 4460 Piedmont Ave., Oakland, Calif.

WANTED—Clover honey. Send sample, state price and amount. Ben Hughes Honey Co., New Market, Missouri.

WANTED—Comb honey and extracted honey, large or small amounts. Send price list and samples. R. A. Raley, Box 2263, Daytona Beach, Florida.

WANTED — Extracted honey, white or light amber, in 60's. State price in first letter. Ed. Heldt, 1004 W. Washington St., Bloomington, Illinois.

HONEY AND WAX WANTED. Mail sample. Advise quantity. Bryant & Sawyer, 2425 Hunter St., Los Angeles, Calif.

HONEY WANTED—All grades and varieties. Highest cash prices paid. Mail samples. State quantity. HAMILTON & COMPANY, 1360 Produce Street, Los Angeles, California.

## HONEY FOR SALE

SOME FINE FLAVORED N. J. amber honey in 60-lb. cans. Also some extra nice, fine flavored Palmetto honey in Florida. Albert Hann, Glen Gardner, New Jersey.

CARLOADS or less—any grade—rail car or semi loads direct from producer to you. Ask for quotations. Alexander Co., 819 Reynolds Rd., Toledo, Ohio.

HONEY FOR SALE—White and light amber comb honey. C. W. Schrader, Waterville, New York.

FOR SALE—Amber clover comb and extracted. State your wants. H. G. Quirin, 400 South West St., Bellevue, Ohio.

COMB and EXTRACTED HONEY. Write for prices. Crawford Smith, Clayville, New York.

FOR SALE—Choice white clover comb honey. Bentz Honey Farms, Woodstock, Illinois.

BEAUTIFUL MICHIGAN WHITE clover honey. New sixties. No disease. Full weight. You will be highly pleased. John McColl, Tecumseh, Michigan.

CLOVER HONEY for sale in 60-lb. cans. Write for price. Henry Price, Elizabeth, Illinois.

HONEY—White to water white sweet clover honey in new 60's. Truck or car load. Parent Apiaries, Fertile, Minnesota.

HONEY—Choice light amber mixed with citrus in 60-pound cans, 12 cents per pound. N. J. Barnett, Box 895, Pharr, Texas.

HONEY, white to water white clover, heated and strained, ready for bottling. 15c per lb. in 60 lb. cans F. O. B. Lose Brothers, 206 E. Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

NEW CROP OF HONEY shipped daily from producer in Florida. Pure orange blossom, 5-lb. pail $2.25. Pure Florida cut comb honey, 5-lb. pail $2.75. No. C.O.D. orders; all shipments prepaid. E. B. Raley, Box 1610, Daytona Beach, Florida.

## POSITIONS AND HELP WANTED

MAN—Single, general knowledge beekeeping, willing to work and good truck driver. All year job. State wages expected with room and board, and qualifications in first letter. King Honey Company, 326 South Bales Avenue, Kansas City 1, Mo.

## SUPPLIES

YOUR WAX WORKED into medium brood foundation 23c pound; 100 pounds, $19.00. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

OUR FREE BEE SUPPLY CATALOGUE Lists double boilers, special motors, blowers, etc., not listed by others. We manufacture bee hives, wired and plain foundation, tanks and extractors, etc. Quick delivery from stock. Walter Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

CLEAN UP AFB with sulfa. 25 tablets 50c; 50, $1.00; 100, $1.50; 1,000, $7.00. Free Circular, quick shipment. WALTER T. KELLEY CO., PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HEADQUARTERS for Bee Supplies. Make our facilities your "Trading Post." Complete stocks. See our Bulletin Board for Budget Bargains. The Diamond Match Company, 1300 Produce Street, Los Angeles 21, Calif.

FOR SALE—25,000 mill run Lewis sections 3⅛x5x1⅜ scalloped 4 sides ½ inch at $14.00 per thousand, f.o.b. Hamilton, Ill. Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, Illinois.

THE ONLY COMB FOUNDATION PLANT in the East. We sell foundation, work your wax, render combs and cappings. Robinson's Wax Works, Rt. No. 3, Auburn, New York.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. Quality bee supplies at factory prices. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Hubbard Apiaries. Manufacturers of Beekeepers' Supplies. Onsted, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Filter presses, filter paper of various types for filtering honey. The Cellulo Co., Sandusky, Ohio.

## SUPPLIES (Continued)



## SEEDS AND TREES



## MISCELLANEOUS



## Her Majesty

The young lady tasting the prize-winning comb honey is Miss Phillis Clark, State Fair Queen of the Illinois State Fair this year. Carl Killion, who sent the picture, suggests that she should be our "Illinois Honey Queen" as well. (Photo by State Fair photographer).

## Some Wild Bees of Utah

Mimeograph 371 of the Utah Agricultural College at Logan has the above title. It was prepared by G. E. Bohart, G. F. Knowlton and R. S. Bailey and is prompted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Legume Research.

Adults of all bees except the queens and males of the honey bees visit flowers and aid in pollination. Native wild bees are inadequate to provide ample pollination and honey bees must be depended upon.

The report lists some 200 or more species of bees occurring in Utah, with a great diversity of habits, geographical distribution, nestings and seasons of activity. These latter characteristics still have to be investigated and detailed.

## Bulletin on Insect Control

The control of insects which are injurious to legumes which depend upon bees for pollination is a serious problem. The Extension Service of The State College of Agriculture at Pullman, Washington has issued a bulletin on this subject. It is titled "Controlling Alfalfa and Clover Seed Insects." It takes full note of the importance of protecting the pollinating insects with full instructions for the use of poison in such a way as to secure maximum control with minimum danger to bees.

# The Federation

## Marketing Men Plan Beekeeping Publicity

Seven Marketing Committee members headed by Howard Foster, Montana, in August joined the roll of active American Beekeeping Federation committees.

They decided on two broad phases of publicity as their program:

1. Selling helps to the beekeeper.
2. A publicity program directed at the consuming public.

Selling helps to the beekeeper will include getting out two pamphlets for the benefit of the beekeeper in his sales program. One will stress selling techniques—store displays, analyzing a market, opening up new honey outlets.

The subject of the other pamphlet will be honey handling from the hive to the retail package. Sanitary handling and attractive packaging will be among topics treated in this bulletin. Foster appointed Ray Rock, Illinois, and Mrs. Carl Soder, Iowa, to arrange for the compiling of this.

### Requests "Selling Schools"

The Committee recommended that "schools of honey selling and promotion" be set up as part of all state and local association meetings. Other helps will be given periodically through articles in the trade magazines and in the Federation publication.

The program directed at the public will be chiefly an educational one on beekeeping. The thought behind this recommendation was that honey sales will be improved if the consumer understood beekeeping and the production of honey.

This public relations program is to include articles and press releases to farm and general magazines, newspapers, wire services, and other outlets. The Federation office in Atlantic will be the focal point for this.

### Asks Beekeepers' Help

Other methods of arousing this public interest were recommended to include: (1) Talks, tours, and demonstrations locally by every beekeeper; (2) Education of the consumer to the different flavors and colors of honey.

The building of markets for honey flavors in their production areas was assigned to Roy S. Weaver, Jr., Texas and Art Kehl, Wisconsin. Flavors palatable to one section of the country may not be acceptable at all in another section and for that reason should be marketed where they are most popular.

Glenn Gibson, Oklahoma, and D. C. Babcock, Texas, (neither present at the August meeting) were assigned the organization of state marketing programs. Federation President Roy A. Grout was given charge of marketing contacts in Washington, D. C. Walter Diehnelt, Wisconsin, (not present) and E. H. Adee, Nebraska, were assigned the lining up of a program for advertising brand names on both local and national scales.

**Photo by Henry Schaeffer. Evryone is a potential honey customer. Building an understanding of beekeeping is the surest way of building a lasting honey market.**

### Urges State Programs

**Active marketing committees in each state were also recommended by the committee. The ultimate plan was that these state committees meet with the Federation Marketing Committee at annual national meetings. Together with the central national committee, state organs could form the spokes of a marketing program broad enough to get into every state influentially and stay there.**

Points which will be stressed in the consumer-producer relations program will be: more local sales, more finely-granulated honey, brand advertising, fair displays, honey stands, and sales of a variety of flavors.

### COMMITTEE HOLDS SIXTH CONFERENCE ON POLLINATION

Agriculturists, both farm and academic, have learned to look forward to the annual Pollination Conferences, staged by the Federation's Honey and Pollen Plants Committee. The programs have improved each year; the interest sparked in wider branches of agriculture.

Clarence Benson, Arizona, co-chairman of the committee with Sam Edgecombe, Utah, has set up a program this year which promises to excel any ever held before. The place and date are Tucson, Arizona, on October 24, 25 and 26.

### Theme Sets Sights High

The theme chosen this year is "Pollination of agricultural crops from the standpoint of the farmer and beekeeper."

"Panel discussions in which the audience participates," said Benson, "should help to clarify many existing pollination problems and formulate methods for their elimination."

On the program are nine noted agronomists from Arizona, Utah, California, Ohio, Iowa, and Maryland. Two representatives of fertilizer and seed firms of Arizona and Colorado are speaking, along with a New Mexico biologist and ten apiculturists and entomologists. The deans of both Utah and Arizona state colleges of agriculture will talk.

### Pollination Grows Popular

Among ensuing events between last year's Seattle Conference and Tucson are: more beekeepers going into pollination; more seed growers interested; pollination introduced into "untried" areas of the country; more SCS men, government, and agricultural workers interested with consequently expanded experimenting done; more concrete results; and wide publicizing of these results.

Pollination has gone beyond the beekeeping industry, where it must be to do any good. The personal contacts of committee and industry members have made possible extensive research in agricultural colleges and stations.

### Service Needs Perfecting

Insecticides, pollination payment, and factors involved in clover, alfalfa, and vetch seed production will get the main attention at the Tucson Conference. Insecticides are a big problem in pollination. In most areas they must be applied to control harmful insects and yet by methods not harmful to honey bees.

# American Honey Institute

## SPECIAL HONEY ICE CREAM

2 teaspoons gelatin
¼ cup cold water
1¾ cup hot milk
½ cup honey
Dash of salt
1 cup cream, whipped
¾ teaspoon vanilla
¼ teaspoon almond extract
½ cup Grape-Nuts

Combine gelatin and cold water; mix well. Add hot milk and stir until gelatin is dissolved. Add honey and salt and mix well. Chill until slightly thickened. Then fold in whipped cream, vanilla, and almond extract.

Turn into freezing tray of automatic refrigerator, setting control for coldest freezing temperature. When partially frozen, remove from tray and beat with rotary egg beater until fluffy and smooth. Fold in Grape-Nuts. Return to tray and freeze 30 minutes longer; stir. Then freeze until firm. Freezing time: 3 to 4 hours. Makes 1 quart.


**THIS IS THE INSTITUTE'S NEW WINDOW STREAMER—to help you sell your honey. It is 11 by 17 inches and is printed in two warm shades of brown and gold. The paper is heavy and durable. Just the thing for roadside or store displays, or could be used on your truck or honey house. The cost is 10 cents each, or three for a quarter. Order yours now.**

Holiday time is fast approaching. National Honey Week and Hallowe'en come at the end of this month. In November the long awaited day is Thanksgiving. Soon after comes December with Christmas, and the New Year with its day of merry-making and joy.

The holidays are almost here. What have you done about it? Are you prepared to make the holidays Honey Days?

The holiday season, when your bees are wintered down and don't require all your time, is your chance to spread the honey message far and wide. At no other time of the year do homemakers do so much cooking and baking. At no other time are new, exciting recipes so much in demand. At no other time can you sell so much honey!

The American Honey Institute is behind you in holiday-time honey promotion. Watch for articles in your favorite newspaper. Listen for honey recipes on your favorite radio station.

The Institute is ready to send you a supply of leaflets and books, too.

Have plenty of leaflets on hand to distribute with the honey you sell. Recipe books slipped into holiday decorated envelopes or enclosed in trimmed bands make excellent gifts for your best customers.

Have plenty of recipe books to sell, too. Satisfied users of the books will surely want many copies to slip into their Christmas gifts. The books are just the thing for mothers' Christmas stockings, too.

Give your honey sales shelves a holiday air. If you distribute your product through local grocery stores, have posters printed and decorated with holiday messages to display near the honey. Attach recipe leaflets to the honey containers with rubber bands.

Your own honey salesroom can be decorated simply in keeping with the season. A few pumpkins for Hallowe'en, a cornucopia full of the season's vegetables and fruits (and **honey**, of course) at Thanksgiving time, and evergreen and red ribbon trim for Christmas will get your honey customers into the holiday spirit.

For an added treat, prepare honey candies to give to your customers. For Hallowe'en, wrap honey caramels in orange and black cellophane. Fruit candy rolled in nuts or cocoanut and wrapped in waxed paper will be just the thing for Thanksgiving. And for Christmas, wrap assorted candies—honey fudge, peanut brittle, honey taffy—in bright red and green cellophane. Place the candies on clean paper plates on the counter. See that each customer gets a piece, and see that he knows the candy is made with honey!

**Special Honey Fruit Cake Leaflet**

A Honey Fruit Cake recipe folder with a picture of this delicious cake is ready for you to distribute. While the supply lasts you may purchase them at one dollar per hundred, postpaid.

# All Around the Bee Yard

G. H. Cale

The leaves are beginning to fall and color to show in the trees to impress one with the certainty that winter is not far ahead. I never like it because the yard work is ending and bees now need little, provided their master has left them with an abundance for winter.

Perhaps the greatest single cause of winter loss is starvation, not the icy breath from that hoary old man who makes us spend so much for fuel. Perhaps the next substantial cause of winter loss is poorly placed stores, honey not above the bees but at the sides. The ideal is plenty of pollen with honey stored over it, say 75- 100 pounds of honey, right above the bees. If the bees start into winter with enough open cells just below these stores to begin to cluster there, then they come out so bright and vigorous in spring, with so many young bees already present, that a powerful flow colony is bound to result.

You can have your packing or your cellar as far as I am concerned. The only appeal to me in the cellar is that the consumption of stores is reduced materially and the loss of energy from the bees is somewhat retarded. This, however, is offset by the cost of the cellar and the work of getting the bees into it and out of it, besides the attention required in maintaining the cellar moisture and temperature at the best points all winter.

I like a nice sheltered place for winter, where, when the wind blows elsewhere, it remains quiet and sunny. When the snow falls it does so gently, settling quietly about the hives like a protecting blanket. Winter then has packed my hives without cost to me.

Honey prices are now better than they have been for some time. Demand accounts for part of it, but government support also accounts for part of it. Buyers who want the finer grades of honey are out after them. The darker grades seek the shelter of price support.

Although I don't see why. When we get to the point in our thinking where we declare the greater food values of most of our dark honeys and when we offer them as source honeys, without making excuses or dumping them in any way, then on that day dark honey perhaps will be in greater demand than white honey.

Some of these source honeys are wonderful, whether dark or light. Spanish needle honey has a flavor which carries an appeal for many people. Pure heartsease honey also has an excellent taste. There is no finer table honey from any source than the honey from climbing milkweed (shoestring vine, bluevine) which is abundant in the central river valleys. Goldenrod honey in the North is often waxy mild and full bodied with a strong appealing taste. Too, the Japanese buckwheat yields a golden amber honey which, while it has the true buckwheat flavor, is much milder and tastier. One could go on with these minor sources forever. We have a peculiar honey here from Indian currant or buckbrush that is in my opinion hard to beat for flavor.

Our usual reaction is to play down all these honeys for the clovers, the whiter the better. How come we got that way? Bunch of chumps in my opinion.

Speaking of waxy honey, I mean honey that is heavy bodied and actually seems to have a flavor which, whatever else its character, may also be described as "waxy." The honey we got in northern Minnesota this year is that kind. It is so heavy that it is hard to get it through 24 mesh strainers without heating it too much and the "bubble" rises slowly, like an air filled toy balloon. And for taste—my stars, it's ambrosia. No less.

Wish we could give a glowing report of our great success with the use of bees for pollination but since the bees we tried for this purpose were in red clover fields there is no Horatio Alger success story about it. We can't actually say yet that the presence of the bees gave a big yield that can definitely be due to the bees and no other factor. It also remains true, as it always does, that the neighbors got about as much benefit from the bees as the farmer on whose land the bees were placed. It is all so intangible and open to argument that it will be difficult to induce farmers to want bees another year bad enough to agree to an arrangement that will be mutually profitable so a business will result from it for the beekeeper.

Want to know the result of that two-queen plan we tried this year? Honey-take for single queens 147 lbs., for the doubles 220. Surely worth the price of the queen and the way we did it demanded very little more labor than the singles. In fact, while at the start the doubles took more time, later the singles took more time, so a good time sheet might have shown that both sides were about even. I have a notion, too, that after the doubles are well into the flow they do not require as much attention or as many visits as the singles, which is perhaps by way of saying about the same thing. Anyway next year we will have several times more two-queen colonies and perhaps wish we hadn't.

## Sweepstake Winner

Presentation of the American Bee Journal Trophy at the Illinois State Fair this summer, to Mrs. Mary Taylor, wife of Hoyt Taylor of Pleasant Plains, Illinois. Carl Killion, who sent the picture, reports it was the greatest Fair in history. There were six professional honey exhibitors and four amateurs. Every inch of space was filled and more entries were made in Honey Cookery this year than ever before. Prize winning recipes were copied and distributed from the booth of honey demonstrators. Left to right—Carl Killion, Mrs. Taylor, and Albert Greenslaugh, who presented the trophy.

### Another British Bee Book

The frequency with which new books on beekeeping appear in England indicates that the people of Great Britain must hold unusual interest in the subject. From time to time we have reviewed new titles as they have appeared to such an extent as to far exceed the new bee books appearing in this country.

"The Philosophy and Practice of Beekeeping" is the title of a recent book by Dr. A. L. Gregg, past president of the British Beekeepers Association. Gregg outlines beekeeping as practiced in England with equipment used in that country. The doctor evidently has been a long time student of the literature of the craft and from long experience has formulated a system of management which suits his special situation. He says: "From the many counsels in matters apicultural there can be acquired much wisdom, also, alas, no little nonsense . . . Skill in beekeeping cannot be won solely from books; neither will practical experience alone bestow it."

No matter how many bee books you have read you will find a new approach in this book by Doctor Gregg. It can be had at $3.00 per copy from Burtt & Son, Gloucester, England.

### Watch for This in November

A full-length article review of the Utah Circular "Growing Alfalfa for Seed in Utah" will appear in the November issue of the Journal. Although we announced that it would be published this month, it has been moved up to November so that we can devote more space to this important bulletin.

### More Reprints

The article by D. C. Jarvis, M. D. entitled "The Use of Honey in Infant Feeding" which appeared in ABJ in September, 1950 is now available in reprint for one cent each. This is one of a series of articles by Dr. Jarvis which are currently running in the Journal.


# Previews and Events

**The Sixth Annual Pollination Conference of the American Beekeeping Federation to be held at the University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, October 24-25-26, 1950**

**All Interested Persons Are Invited**

Suitable accommodations in the Tucson area may be reserved in advance by writing the Chamber of Commerce, Tucson, Arizona, mentioning that you plan to attend the Pollination Conference. Please indicate the probable length of your stay, the number of persons in your party, and whether hotel or motor court accommodations are desired.

**PROGRAM**
**(Tentative)**

Dr. S. W. Edgecombe, chairman, Honey and Pollen Plants Committee.

**Tuesday, October 24**
Registration Fee, $1.00

Welcome—Dr. J. B. McCormick, President, University of Arizona. Dr. Paul S. Burgess, Dean of College of Agriculture, University of Arizona.

Response—Roy Grout, President, American Beekeeping Federation.

Conference Theme—**"Pollination of Agricultural Crops from the Standpoint of the Farmer and Beekeeper."**

Discussion of Theme—Dr. L. A. Carruth, Head, Department of Entomology, University of Arizona, Woodrow Miller, Beekeeper, Colton, California.

"Pollination of Apples"—Herman Menke, Apiculturist, Washington State Experiment Station, Pullman, Washington.

"The Place of Honey Plants in the Soil Conservation Program"—Adrey E. Borell, Regional Biologist, Soil Conservation Service, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

"Pollination of Watermelons, Cucumbers, and Squash"—Dr. Howard Peto, James Seed Company, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

"Honey Bee Activity on Cantaloupes" S. E. McGregor, Southwestern State Bee Culture Laboratory, Tucson, Arizona.

Subject to be announced—Dr. S. W. Edgecombe, Head, Department of Horticulture, University of Utah, Logan, Utah.

"To What Extent Can Honey Plants be Introduced in the Range Reseeding Program?"—C. K. Pearse, Chief, Division of Range Research.

Evening Dinner—Speaker, Dr. R. H. Walker, Dean, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.

**Wednesday, October 25**

Panel Discussion—"Alfalfa Pollination," moderator Mr. Geo. H. Vansell, Pacific States Bee Culture Laboratory, Davis, California.

"A Grower's Experience in Utilizing Bees for Alfalfa Pollination"—Maurice A. Perry, Hemet, California.

"A Beekeeper's Problems in Alfalfa Pollination"—Harry Whitcombe, Davis, California.

"Cultural Practices Affecting Seed Production in Irrigated Areas"—Dr. L. V. Sherwood, Agronomist, University of Arizona.

"Insect Pests of Seed Alfalfa and Their Control—Frank V. Lieberman, Legume Seed Research Laboratory, Logan, Utah.

"Harvesting Methods of Seed Alfalfa"—Luther Jones, Agronomist, University of California.

"An Extension Man's Experience in Beekeeper-Grower Relations"—Dr. J. N. Roney, Extension Entomologist, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.

"Coordinated Approach to the Seed Program"—Frank Todd, Southwestern States Bee Culture Laboratory, Tucson, Aarizona.

"Alfalfa Seed Insect Work in Arizona"—E. E. Russell, Entomologist, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Tempe, Arizona.

Evening Banquet—Toastmaster, Ernest Douglas, editor, Arizona Farmer.

Speaker—Jas I. Hambleton, Division of Bee Culture, Beltsville, Maryland.

**Thursday, October 26**

Panel Discussion—"Clover and Vetch Pollination," moderator Dr. H. A. Scullen, Apiculturist, Oregon State College.

"Utilization of Bees in Clover Pollination"—Dr. Allen Woodrow, Legume Seed Laboratory, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

"Insect Pests of Clover and Vetch and Their Control"—Frank V. Lieberman, Legume Seed Research Laboratory, Logan, Utah.

"Clover Pollination from the Standpoint of the Beekeeper"—Newman Lyle, Sheldon, Iowa.

"Experiences of Growers in Iowa"—Dr. C. P. Wilsie, Department of Agronomy, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Panel Discussion—"Use of Insecticides," moderator, Dr. F. L. Thomas, State Entomologist Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

"Recent Field Experiences with Insecticides on Seed Crops"—Dr. Geo. W. Knowlton, Extension Entomologist University of Utah, Logan, Utah.

"How California has Handled the Insecticide Problem with Bees"—Dr. J. E. Eckert, Apiculturist, University of California, Davis, California.

"How Arizona has Handled the Insecticide Problem with Bees"—M. F. Wharton, Arizona Fertilizers, Inc., Phoenix, Arizona.

"Recent Work on Insects Affecting Legumes"—Frank V. Leiberman, Legume Seed Research Laboratory, Logan, Utah.

(Other participants in this panel discussion to be announced).

Committee Reports.

The program will feature such subjects as recent work done in legume pollination, instrumental insemination of queen bees, our new honey plant research program and exhibits on how to market honey, and bees and beekeeping equipment.

John D. Haynie,
Chm. Program Committee.

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**Georgia Annual Meeting**
**Jesup, October 27**

The Georgia Beekeepers Association will hold its annual meeting in Jesup, Georgia, October 27. The discussion and program will be devoted to problems of the honey producer. Registration will begin at 8:30 and the meeting will be called to order by President Bob Riner at 9:30.

H. F. York, Jr., Sec'y.

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**Annual Meeting**
**Florida State Beekeepers Assoc.**
**West Palm Beach, October 30-31**

The Florida beekeepers are holding their annual meeting in West Palm Beach, October 30 and 31, at the George Washington Hotel.

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**Middlesex County Beekeepers Assoc.**
**Concord, Mass., October 28**

First regular indoor meeting of the Middlesex Association will be held at winter quarters in the Middlesex County Extension Service Building, Everett Street, Concord, Mass., on October 28, 1950. Color pictures of all outdoor meetings held this year will be shown by the new Secretary-Treasurer.

John H. Furber, Sec'y-Treas.

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**Annual State Convention**
**Illinois State Beekeepers' Assoc.**
**Springfield, November 10-11.**

The state convention this year will be held in the Green Room of the St. Nicholas Hotel in Springfield on November 10 and 11. On the agenda will be an amendment to change the constitution so that we may affiliate with the Federation. Beekeepers are urged to make reservations soon for this important meeting. Details of the program will be announced later.

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**Annual Meeting Southern States**
**Federation, Nashville, December 4**

The Southern States Beekeepers Federation will hold the annual meeting on December 4 at the Hermitage Hotel in Nashville, Tennessee. The American Bee Breeders Association will meet December 5 and 6. Programs for these meetings are being arranged and will be announced later.

L. H. Little, Sec'y-Treas.

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**Bronx County Beekeepers, New York Zoological Garden, November 12**

The November meeting of the Bronx County Beekeepers will be held at the New York Zoological

Garden on November 12, 1950. Speaker for the meeting will be Dr. William Beebe, Director of Tropical Research for the Garden.

Mrs. Eleanor Kopeck, Sec'y.

**Kansas Fall Convention**
**Manhattan, October 15**

The Annual Fall Convention of the Kansas State Beekeepers Association will meet October 15 at the Auditorium of the Kansas State College at Manhattan, Kansas.

The program is under the auspices of the Department of Entomology and Apiculture of the college.

Those who attend will bring a basket lunch to be spread together at noon.

D. R.Meredith,
Sec'y-Treas.

**New Officers**

The Eastern Branch, Tennessee State Beekeepers, met in annual session with the Blount County Beekeepers as host, August 4, 1950, at Wildwood Springs Park. Basket lunch was served and various bee problems ably discussed. Officers for 1951 elected: Jack Wilson, Maryville, president; Roy Brown, Del Rio, vice-president; W. D. Reams, Morristown, secretary-treasurer. The 1951 meeting will be held in Grainger County.

W. D. Reams, Sec'y-Treas.

## Flight of the Beekeeper

William Henry Pitcher of Baltimore, Maryland sends a rotogravure story from a newspaper, written by Ralph Reppert about Lloyd Shearman who uses a plane in his beekeeping. Shearman has 400 colonies scattered about the state and uses his plane not only to visit bee yards but also to check locations and find new sites. By this means he expedites his work and also is able to locate in satisfactory places which will yield honey in commercial amounts. Shearman uses bees in orchard pollination charging usually about $5.00 a colony for the week or ten days that it takes to do the job.

In pollination work he takes the bees throughout Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia bringing them home the middle of May for the tulip poplar, locust, and clover flows, moving them again for the sweet clover in the center of the state.

The article is a two-page rotogravure with a lot of pictures showing beekeeping operations and Mr. Shearman and his plane. It is a good story. Thanks, Mr. Pitcher.

## Packed for Winter

Frank Finn, Minnesota, sends this picture of some of his hives in January. These are packed with straw on sides and top and have a top entrance. He says he is trying out a tar paper pack with straw on the top only, to see if his bees will winter as well. His locality has lots of snow.

## No Packing

Wilbur Brunder, Illinois, does not pack at all. This picture was taken late in December. All are ten-frame hives, mostly two story, with five jumbo hives and a few one story. They wintered 100 per cent.

## Bees Do Move Eggs

Some years ago there was quite a controversy as to whether or not worker bees move eggs. Some said bees didn't move eggs because they had never seen them doing it. Well, I have seen it.

I am not sure whether the following is an unusual occurrence or not as my experience in handling bees is rather limited.

When a frame was lifted from the brood nest the queen was going about her business of depositing eggs in a normal manner, but when she noticed that I was looking at her she became embarrassed and dropped an egg at the outer rim of the cell. One of her attendants immediately put the egg in the bottom of the cell where it should be.

J. P. Hodgson, Canada.

## Scottish Wintering

Mr. John Tanner, president of the Irvine and Dist. Beekeepers' Association, finds these hives clean and dry in April, after a severe Scottish winter. These are double-walled hives, the outer wall having a covering of felt. They are part of the apiary of Mr. J. Anderson, an association member, who claims that the bees winter well in this special type of hive during the wet Scottish winters.

## New Bulletin on Arsenical Poisoning

"Adult Honey Bee Losses in Utah as Related to Arsenic Poisoning" is the title of a 30-page bulletin by G. F. Knowlton, A. P. Sturtevant, and C. J. Sorenson, issued August 1950, by the Agricultural Experiment Station, Utah State Agricultural College, in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is designated as Bulletin 340, and is a report of a project started in 1939.

Serious losses of honey bees have occurred periodically in Utah for many years. The most severe and extensive losses were during the relatively dry summer of 1939 and again in 1942 and 1943. Approximately 90 to 95 per cent of all colonies in Salt Lake and Davis Counties died out in 1943. Losses continued at a gradually declining rate from 1944 through 1949, except for a slight increase in 1947.

It was found that the most serious losses did not generally coincide with the application of insecticides, fungicides, or cut worm baits, nor did they appear to have any relation to grasshopper control programs. Consequently this study has been concerned with the source of the arsenic that caused these serious losses.

Beekeepers in Salt Lake County have believed for a number of years that arsenic in smoke from smelters has been a common cause of death to bees and the data of the bulletin supports this conclusion. Plant blossoms often are covered with this dust which is carried to the hives on the pollen or the bodies of the bees. Arsenic commonly has been found in dangerous lethal amounts in dead bees, in comb and trapped pollen, in soils, and in plant blossoms. Losses have also been associated with the application of fruit sprays, and field and garden sprays and dusts. However, honey samples analyzed were low in arsenic, even when taken from hives in yards killed by arsenic poisoning of adult bees.

## Beverley E. Brink

Miss Brink is a new member of the staff of the American Beekeeping Federation office at Atlantic, Iowa. She is a native of Miles City, Montana, a graduate of the University of Montana School of Journalism at Missoula and joined the Federation staff in April of this year.

Many of the ills of the beekeeping industry can be traced to the fact that the general public knows but little about the bees or their keepers. Or, about honey.

With the increasing interest in bees as pollinators of farm crops the beekeeper is taking his proper place in agriculture and in his community. Good publicity did it.

Equally good publicity can do much to popularize honey.

Miss Brink will devote most of her time to the preparation of news releases, articles and stories relative to beekeepers, bees, pollination and honey. If you have information or ideas that would serve as the basis of an interesting story, send them to Miss Brink in care of the Federation office at Atlantic, Iowa.

### New Packing Plant

The Florida Honey Cooperative now has a packing plant at Umatilla and is ready to begin marketing the sweet for its members, according to John D. Haynie, apiculturist with the State Agricultural Extension Service.

First annual meeting of the organization was held at the packing plant, next to the fire station in Umatilla on April 8. Visiting beekeepers inspected the packing plant.

Haynie says the cooperative hopes to handle sales of honey in the most efficient manner and permit the beekeeper to give his entire attention to production. The organization has made connection with a sales organization and is ready to handle an unlimited amount of packed honey.—Florida Grower, June 1950.

Professor W. E. Dunham of Ohio University (left) visits Frank Pellett at the American Bee Journal test garden, at Atlantic, Iowa.

# The Postscript

Frank C. Pellett

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A new kind of bee book comes to me from my friend M. J. Fraser in England. It is "The Singing Masons" by Francis Vivian. This is not a text on beekeeping but a thrilling murder story. Bees and beekeeping are mixed up with the story all the way through, and the author very skillfully avoids throwing suspicion on the guilty killer until the end of the book. It is published by Hodder and Stoughten of London at 9/6d net, about $2.00 in American money.

I have seen several novels based on bees but most of them put in too much beekeeping to make a good story or the story fails to sustain the interest of the reader. "The Singing Masons" will interest those who enjoy the thriller type of literature.

This has been by far my longest hospital experience. I have been flat on my back for more than two months and the end is not yet. I have been greatly cheered by the many, many friendly messages that have come from far and near, but am unable to reply. I hope my friends will understand why their letters are not answered. I now hope to be able to get back to normal living in due time.

I am very much impressed with a new bulletin on alfalfa seed production in Utah recently issued by the experiment station at Logan. With more than 70 pages, it is really a small book. It is by far the best thing that I have seen devoted to any seed crop. Every stage of alfalfa culture is covered from planting to harvesting. The place of the bee in pollination is discussed at length. Since Utah is the largest grower of alfalfa seed, the bulletin should be in heavy demand.

The Federation-sponsored pollination conferences are of far greater importance than the committee even dreamed at the start. The one at Seattle received nationwide notice by press and radio. There is every indication of another great meeting at Tucson, Arizona, October 24-26. A long illness will prevent me from going this time; it will be the first one that I have missed. The publicity relating to these conferences has been of untold value to the beekeeper.

It is good news indeed to hear that our good friend, L. W. Parks, is back at his desk in the Watertown office of the Lewis Company. Long continued ill health has been a handicap hard to overcome. Parks was the originator of the plan to build the American Honey Institute and thus made a very large contribution toward the solution of honey marketing problems.

Among recent visitors to the test garden were Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Tennent of Glasgow, Scotland who have made an extensive tour of this country. Their interests included so many things that it was a privilege to meet them. The doctor finds with the bees an interesting diversion from his medical practice, a hobby which Mrs. Tennent fully shares.

A crop new to America but grown for many centuries in the Old World is attracting a great deal of interest in this country. It is sesame, the source of a high quality oil which does not become rancid. Extensive experiments are under way at experiment stations as far apart as South Carolina and Nebraska.

Little information is available as to the quality or yield of honey from sesame because of the limited area in which it is grown. The adoption of a new farm crop often makes great changes in the honey crops of a neighborhood.

My grandson, Harold, who has been interested in bees since he was a little fellow, now has his own test garden also. He has raised a greater variety of plants and done a better job of weeding than I ever before knew a twelve year old youngster to do. In the Bee Journal test garden there are about a dozen different strains of zigzag clover **(Trifolium medium).** For some reason it fails to set seed in this country and so is little known in America. For the past two years Harold has gone over these plots seeking plants which set more seeds than others. He hopes by selection to develop a seed-bearing strain. It is a big project for one so young but so far it holds his interest. It would be remarkable if he should succeed.

The honey locust **(Gleditsia)** is seldom planted for a shade tree. The very large thorns are dangerous and the tree sheds such heavy crops of pods as to be unsightly on the lawn. We have a single tree which has no thorns nor does it develop any pods, thus meeting both objections. It blooms freely and the bees work it heavily, though the flowering time is very short. Because of this very short nectar-yielding period we seldom hear of surplus from honey locust.

# Crop and Market

M. G. Dadant

### 1950 Crop

The New England states and New York are having a compartively light crop, although perhaps as much as the very dry season of last year. Fall flows are a disappointment there as they are throughout the country because of the cool cloudy weather and rains which have prevented the bees from gathering from the plentiful blossoms of fall.

Down the Atlantic coast, the crops are about as last year, perhaps a little better in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, but not as heavy in Florida.

Across the South, the crops have been mediocre.

South Texas similarly has had a light crop. However, east Texas is booming again on account of the good flows from vetch and sweet clover, although the cotton flows were a great disappointment.

In the central western states, Ohio is much better than her very short crop last year. Indiana and Illinois probably will not run as good except in the northern sections. In Iowa, southern sections are light but northern and western are about 50 per cent more than last year. Minnesota and through the Dakotas down into Nebraska and Kansas, are better than a year ago, especially in the latter two because of the failure in 1949. The western Dakotas are light. The intermountain territory is varied. Eastern Montana is as good as last year, but northern, central, and western Montana are poorer and the same applies for Wyoming and Idaho. Practically all of Colorado is better than a year ago except the San Luis Valley which had a near failure. Arizona and New Mexico will do well to equal last year. In Washington late flows helped out, but still the average is not much above last year, and probably will not reach the average in Oregon. The wild land sections of California were a disappointment. Orange crops, of course, were very good, but later crops were light. Central California has been fair. The northern sectioh including the San Joaquin Valley is better than a year ago in spite of the fact that many bees were devoted to pollination and the star thistle flow has shown the effect of spraying, and the lack of star thistle plants.

The Canadian provinces did not do any better than in 1949 which was a light crop, although some of the prairie provinces may be a little better. Ontario and Quebec perhaps have less than a year ago.

### Retail Demand Compared to 1949

Retail prices have in most instances held up pretty well to the 1949 late winter prices. The demand is definitely up in practically all sections of the country. We should make exception, however, in the Southeast where a number of complaints have come in that generally honey prices have dropped materially since 1949 and similarly the offers on new crop honey have dropped over what they were last fall. Very generally in the eastern states, the demand is up from 10 to 25 per cent, and as we go west appears to be even 50 per cent higher than it was a year ago.

Part of this is no doubt accounted for by the apparent scare on sugar, but we believe that a very definite part is due to the fact that the packers are more active and there are more of them. By this, we mean that beekeepers have gone back to packing their own honey if they did not get a satisfactory wholesale price, and as a consequence, many communities are again being offered honey direct or through their stores where honey has not been seen on the shelves for several years. We have in mind a store where honey was usually offered inconspicuously and very little sold. In one week in September the sales reached 1,000 pounds in this small retail store. If this is multiplied dozens of times, it really makes a difference in the distribution of honey.

### Prices Offered Jobbing

The large packers particularly in the central and western states have been satisfied to "sit by" and offer the support price of 9 cents for white and perhaps less for amber honey, although most amber honey is being offered at the control price.

However, beekeepers are slow to accept the 9 cent price on good white honey, although we are quite sure that some has moved at this figure in the Florida sections, in the intermountain territory and in California. However, we doubt that a great quantity will be sold at this price, as the fact that several carloads have moved at a price in excess of 10½ cents would indicate. We learn of one car of Montana honey moving to Boston at a price of 11½ cents f. o. b. producer's point, and another car at 11 cents. A number of our reporters state they are holding for a 12 cent jobbing price.

It looks like perhaps the market will crystallize at a price of about 10 to 11 cents for white honey f. o. b. shipping point which is, of course, above the support price.

Practically all packers have entered into the support program with the exception of one of the large cooperative concerns. We understand there are about 65 of these packers who have or are signing with the government on the support price storage.

### Summary

All in all, the crop will, no doubt, be better than a year ago and the price should rule better during the course of the winter.

Pollination efforts undoubtedly are going to cut in on honey yields in years to come, and have this year in specialized localities such as Idaho, Washington, northern California and some other sections. This will be more and more the case as long as the demand for seed is as high as it is and the supply short.